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U.S. RIGHT TO FIRST NUCLEAR STRIKE CRITICIZED

AU051000 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- U.S. military specialists and politicians have ever more frequently spoken recently on the notion of the first nuclear strike. In this context, the American secretary of defence, Weinberger, declared that the USA assume the right to give the first nuclear strike.

According the right for the first nuclear strike to itself, Washington legalises openly an aggressive and adventurous policy against the freedom and independence of the peoples. The USA declares openly his right at a time when the Euromissiles are stationed and are being stationed in the European Continent and elsewhere, which throws light on the fact that the nuclear missiles are not only a means of pressure and blackmail for the peoples but also a real premise for a nuclear war.

The nuclear blackmail and threat of the imperialist superpowers, the USA, and the Soviet Union is directed first of all against all those peoples and countries that oppose the policy of war and aggression, that condemns their nuclear arms race, as well as the stationing of the nuclear missiles in the other countries. In rivalry with one another, American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are trying to increase their stockpiles of weapons, giving priority to the nuclear ones. Such a thing has aggravated the situation in Europe and in the world even more.

Judging from the development of present international situation and particularly bearing in mind the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war by the two imperialist superpowers, the concept of the right to give the first nuclear strike marks a dangerous escalation of the warmongering policy pursued by imperialism and social imperialism.

POLITBURO MEMBER CUKO SPEAKS AT WOMEN'S MEETING

AU041430 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 4 Nov 84

["From the speech of Comrade Lenka Cuko" -- ATA headline; report on speech given by AWP Politburo member Lenko Cuko in Berat City on 3 November at celebration of 40th anniversary of first congress of the Antifascist Women's Union of Albania]

[Text] Tirana, November 4 (ATA) -- The greetings of Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former delegates to the first congress of the Anti-Fascist Women's Union of Albania on occasion of its 40th anniversary is another great appreciation and expression of the special care the party shows for the woman and her organisation, Lenko Cuko said among others.

Further on, after speaking on the valuable contribution of the women as conscious fighters for national and social liberation, she stressed that in the glorious years of the war, the party showed the Albanian woman the real road. The women of our country found in the word and program of the party their future, whereas the party found in the ranks of women the resolute and loyal fighters. This heorism is based on the unity of the women in war, which raised higher the militant and freedom-loving traditions of our people. The first congress of the Anti-Fascist Women's Union remained a marked event in the history of our war. It will be commemorated every year, because on that day the solemn oath of the women of our country that they would continue the war against the enemies and traitors to the final victory and that they would be loyal and exemplary soldiers of the party in the work of the reconstruction and construction of the ruined country echoed more forcefully than ever.

Dwelling on the great transformations carried out during these 4 decades of our free life under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the speaker said among others that the former Albania of the torch and oil lamp, of illiteracy and ignorance, of diseases and obscurantism, has been turned into a socialist country with a multi-branched economy, advanced industry, and intensive agriculture. It has today a developed educational and cultural system, well-being to all the people, invincible defence and high prestige and authority in the world.

Then, Comrade Lenka Cuko dwelt on the great and irreplaceable role of the woman in the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland, on her active participation in the political, social and economic life of the country, on the example of women as propagators and agitators, on their contribution as workers, activists, scientists and capable creators as mothers and educators of the younger generation. All these victories are linked closely with the party, with its correct line, with the outstanding care and contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The emancipation of the woman in our country, she continued, is a major work of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Only a socialist society as ours, only an economic-social order as ours, and a party as the Party of Labour of Albania, which has in the foundation of its activity the immortal ideology of Marxism-Leninism, creates conditions to raise the dignity of the woman in such heights, opens for her new vistas to have her say courageously and competently on fundemental problems of socialism, grants to her freedom and democratic rights which she enjoys now. In a diametrically opposite position is the woman in the bourgeois-revisionist countries today. Millions of women in the world, looked down upon the discriminated, under the pressure of the savage laws of capital, pass their life in anxiety and insecurity for the present and the future of their families and children. With each passing day, they are experiencing the wounds of their society in decay, which humiliate the personality and dignity of the woman.

The brilliant reality of socialist Albania, the speaker pointed out, is a clear evidence of the vitality of our political-economic order, is fruit of the struggle that our people have waged against all the internal and external enemies that have wanted to stop our triumphant march. The sure basis that has led us from victory to victory has been and remains the loyalty to the immortal theory of Marxism-Leninism, the unbreakable and monolithic unity of the people round the party and beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Speaking on some problems of the international situation, Comrade Lenka Cuko pointed out the principled foreign policy of socialist Albania. She denounced the policy of the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism and other imperialist-revisionist powers, that, in fierce rivalry for zones of influence and world hegemony, are stretching their bloodthirsty hand over the freedom of the peoples and are heading the world towards a new slaugther.

The victories scored over these 4 decades are magnificent. They brought our people from darkness to light, made their lives happier, but the future envisaged by the party is even more beautiful, Comrade Lenka Cuko said in conclusion.

GHANDHI ASSASSINATION LINKED TO OTHER ATTEMPTS

AU051822 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Nov 84 p 6

[Kiril Yanev article: "Secret Targets and Obvious Targets"]

[Text] Indira Gandhi -- Another name has been added to the black list of political assassinations in our century. During the last days of her life, "foreboding" and "premonitions" about her were in the air. She not only received threatening letters and barely concealed ultimatums, but a whole atmosphere of malicious hatred was created around her by certain Western circles, all of which anticipated her assassination. Now the triggers have been pulled and she has been killed. Once more we are left with the sinister questions of who wanted to kill her and why?

She was killed in the most perfidious manner. She was shot, and those who killed her shot her in the manner of the most fanatic and most perfidious assassins -- in an ambush, by surprise, with automatic weapons. What is more, the killers were the same people who were in charge of protecting the prime minister. The sinister experience of our century has taught us that such an attack can hardly be termed "improvised" or an "impromptu action", since it presumes lengthy, well concealed, and well coordinated preparation. It is presumed that the killers were Sikhs who supposedly acted in retaliation for the government's military action in the "Golden Temple" of Amritsar -- as if the separatist conspiracy was not itself a dangerous attack against the integrity of India. We have no doubt at all that the evil mechanism behind this action will become apparent in the coming days. Such ugly secrets always have a "boomerang" effect and are not very long-lasting. In addition, the signature of the assassins is well enough known that no one can be deceived.

Why was Indira Gandhi killed? We can provide no quick and easily answer to this question, which is on all our minds. If the head of state of a 700-million strong anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, and antimilitarist country is physically eliminated it obviously evokes strong suspicions. At the same time it clarifies matters. When a politician is killed it is always for the purpose of eliminating a certain policy.

Let us put aside an examination of the criminal side of this conspiracy until later. As for the political motivation of this act, we can already talk about it. It does not leave any room for doubt. Indira Gandhi, herself, mentioned this some time ago in an interview for the daily NEPSZABADSAG when she said: "Ideas about splitting India are being more and more frequently broached these days, especially after we achieved certain successes in implementing our plans and after I assumed the leadership of the Nonaligned Countries Movement."

This is actually the crucial point of the conspiracy. This is where to look for the secret targets and the obvious ones. India, with its domestic and foreign policy, is the target. Naturally, the state leader of this country, who proved her resolute determination in defending the country's integrity and in fighting poverty and backwardness, was at the center of the target.

Things become no less obvious when we compare this assassinationl with known political assassinations of the recent past. As a rule, the state leaders who are killed are those who were conducting a progressive policy, who showed remarkable leadership qualities, and who had brilliant minds, charisma, high cultural standards, and an indomitable spirt; or, people who at crucial moments have adopted correct decisions.

Was this not the case with Mahatma Gandhi, the fighter for India's independence, or was the assassination of Solomon Bandaranayke, the prime minister of Sri Lanka any different? For the same reasons people like Patrice Lumumba, the prime minister of Congo, and Amilcar Cabral, the general secretary of the African Party of Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde islands were placed on the list of "unsuitable" people.

The same fate was shared by Salvador Allende, in Chile; Mujibur Rahman in Bangladesh; Marian Nguabi in the People's Republic of Congo; and Maurice Bishop in Grenada. As a rule both the secret and obvious targets combined in the same focus. Then, too, the killers left their dens and pulled the trigger. There is a sinister method in removing leaders of "Third World" countries who, having suffered through the tragic experience of their peoples, dedicated themselves to solving the problems of their countries' future development. We are talking only about the top state leaders killed in recent years. However, the list of other personalities killed in the recent past is horribly long and is dangerously increasing. The nature of the target and the actual operations are always appallingly the same.

Let us recall for example the 24 attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro which have been detected and listed. Let us talk about the conspiracies against the leadership of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. There are plans behind all this. Paid killers and traitors who have been highly rewarded have been in operation. Directives, instructions, slogans, and "manuals," as well as "cover campaigns" exist. Quite recently, we trembled with indignation on hearing the sinister confessions of one of those knights of the cloak and dagger, a CIA agent. In an interview with "Mr Death" we heard of the horrible "wonders" of his "company" using guns with poisoned bullets, sprays with an immediate deadly effect, as well as miniature bombs and portable missiles -- in a nutshell -- an incredible range of psychological drugs, "methods of suicide," and "infallible" sniper rifles. All these confessions, however, were followed by a brief epilogue: It stated that when the text of the interview was ready for publication, news of the death of ..."Mr. Death" arrived. Apparently he knew too much and had talked more than was permissible! Some people called this a mystery! What can we say, however, about the "assassination manuals" found recently among the equipment of mercenaries killed in Nicaragua?

History has proved that the sparks from the shots that killed one or another noble political figure have actually illuminated the darkness that surrounded the sinister faces of the killers, who wished to remain in the shadows at all costs. We can be sure that this will be so in the case of Indira Gandhi, who was killed, but whose cause is so great and noble that it cannot be destroyed or eliminated. Others will adopt her cause and the people will continue it!

'CIRCUMSTANTIAL' CASE AGAINST ANTONOV ATTACKED

AU05093? Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 5 (BTA) -- "Are Albano and Martella not aware?" -- Under this heading journalist Sergey Nakov writes in today's "OTECHESTVEN FRONT" that during the anti-Bulgarian campaign of slander continuing, for the second year already, in Rome "there are systematic violations of generally accepted rules formed during the many centuries of legal practice".

Quoting the investigating magistrate Ilario Martella that "the indictment against the three Bulgarian nationals Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev is based mainly on circumstantial evidence and on Agca's testimony," the Bulgarian journalist adds that the greater part of the so-called "circumstantial evidence" and it is more correct to speak of clues had also been furnished by the assassin Agca.

One witness is not a witness and the indictment cannot be built almost entirely on Agca's "testimony", S. Nakov emphasizes.

He adds that according to the rule generally accepted in the legal practice, the source of evidence should not give rise to any doubts. And the source, Agca, has one death sentence and one life sentence, and besides he has been many times exposed for sheer lies: that he knows Antonov's wife, that the assassination attempt was prepared at a big meeting in Antonov's apartment, that he regularly went to the Bulgarian Airlines representation in Rome, that he and the Bulgarians prepared jointly the plot against Walesa, etc. Writes the Bulgarian journalist: "It is curious why, for all these thumping lies, he was mercifully forgiven by the prosecutor Albano and the investigating Magistrate Martella".

Evidence is facts and not assumptions, the article states. The prosecution is resorting to assumptions all the time, namely: that Agca met Bulgarian representatives, the Bulgarian institutions maintained links with the Turkish Mafia and the "Grey Wolves". The author of the article points out that in order to give the groundless assumptions the weight of proofs, it is expected that witnesses at the trial due in Rome will be the heralds of the "Bulgarian trial" Claire Sterling and Paul Henze, who can perfectly well be called "witnesses of the CIA".

The circumstantial evidence should be integral and not allowing for any various interpretations, S. Nakov writes. Actually a number of facts break the invented chain of "circumstantial evidence": why, for instance, Antonov stayed in Rome nearly a year and a half after the attempt, or why he did not return to Bulgaria even after his office was searched by the Italian police.

"For the last few days some Italian newspapers and anonymous state officials have been zealously speaking of the independence of the Italian judicature from the legislature and executive power. Are they not aware in Rome of the numerous cases of pressure being exerted on the magistracy? Do we have to recall the many prosecutors and judges who happened to be members of the P-2 lodge, or the Judge Carlo Palermo who was removed from the Trento inquiry after his disclosures became too inconvenient for some politician?", writes Sergey Nakov in OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS RECEIVES TODOROV

AU051929 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Athens, Nov 5 (BRA Cor) -- Today the president of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, received the chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Stanko Todorov.

He extended to President Karamanlis most cordial and friendly greetings from State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov. Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed gratitude and extended cordial greetings to Mr Todor Zhivkov as well as wishes for happiness and welfare for the Bulgarian people.

Satisfaction was expressed at the meeting with the development of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece. The great contribution of personal contacts between state leaders of the two countries to the strengthening of friendly ties between Bulgaria and Greece and to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the Balkans was emphasized at the meeting.

PRC ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES

AU021854 Sofia BTA in English 1720 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Mr Jiang Zemin, minister of the electronics industry of the People's Republic of China, arrived on a business visit here today. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT adds that the PRC delegation was met at Sofia airport by Ognyan Doynov, Bulgarian minister of machine building."]

TODOROV, TANCHEV RECEIVE FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU011743 Sofia BTA in English 1615 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and Mr Petur Tanchev, vice-president of the State Council, received in turn the delegation of the Finnish interparliamentary group visiting here. Their talks focused on the ideas to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and in northern Europe.

Mr Stanko Todorov emphasized that the nuclear-free zones issue will be a rallying point for the work of Bulgaria's and Finland's parliaments in the future, too, and that it will remain an important field of undertaking joint actions.

Mr Johanni Tuommala [spelling as received] chairman of the Finnish interparliamentary group, stressed that it is the duty of parliaments to direct public opinion in the correct channel, particularly now that the international situation has deteriorated. It will be unpardonable if parliaments remain indifferent to the fact that Europe has been turned into the world's ammunition depot, he said.

The participants in the talks emphasized the role of parliaments as an important factor to set up an atmosphere of confidence and understanding among the peoples.

Mr Petur Tanchev called the ideas to establish nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in northern and in central Europe "proposals of great importance for Europe and for the world". The active contacts between parliaments in these regions, including those of Bulgaria and of Finland, have an important role to play, he stressed. Mr Petur Tanchev put high the Bulgaro-Finnish relations in all spheres of life. In his view there are still untapped resources to upgrade the bilateral economic cooperation to a higher level.

Mr Johanni Tuommala told a BTA reporter he is especially satisfied with the fruitful talks he had in Sofia. He laid a particular emphasis on the complete identity of the views expressed in the discussion of the establishment of nuclear-free zones, the issues of peace and security, and the cooperation between the two countries' parliaments.

BONEV TALKS WITH SOVIET PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU021942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Stanish Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, received Petr Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. They discussed the coordination of the national economic plans of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union during the 1986-90. Petr Paskar was also received by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov.

ELECTION 'CIRCUS,' REAGAN BIG BUSINESS SUPPORT HIT

LD052307 PRAGUE Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Commentary by Michal Cermak Entitled "'The Election Circus' Grand Finale"]

[Text] There are only a few hours to go before the U.S. elections, yet the torrent of speeches, partisan slogans, pie-in-the-sky promises, publicity stunts, and guessing games about who will head the most powerful capitalist country for the next 4 years has not let up for a moment. Leading political observers, however, agree that short of some unforeseen turn of events Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party candidate, will be reelected as the 41st President of the United States.

The President stands at the apex of a power pyramid and is able to greatly influence such things as who is going to be rich and who poor and which parts of the world will be engulfed by war and which parts will enjoy peace. The President exerts a direct influence in these areas, but those who decide whether he gets to be president again are those who provide him with the millions of dollars needed for his re-election campaign. The mutual advantage of this unwritten election law for the narrow group of the most well-to-do people in the United States is clear and is demonstrated best by the results of the White House government headed by none other than Ronald Reagan. Big business profits which went to support the Republicans back in 1980 derived mainly from arms production, electronics, and the aviation and oil industries, are booming again, but the ranks of those officially acknowledged as living in poverty have also increased rapidly and now total 34 million. There are also 8 million unemployed Americans now, not to mention those who have given up their futile attempts to find work and don't even bother to register any more.

Tension has increased sharply throughout the world as a result of Reagan's policy of confrontation, and the corporate shares of American arms magnates are increasing in value proportionally. The boots of U.S. troops are indiscriminately trampling the freedom of nations in Central America and the Middle East, just like those of the police and National Guard in the ghettoes of Miami and Philadelphia, in the United States itself. This policy is shored up by repression and violence both at home and abroad, a policy which is increasing the risk of a nuclear catastrophe even more.

The election circus is continuing right up to the last moment, but instead of reflecting important issues like these, it is full of slogans about nationalism. The candidates fall all over themselves to shake hands with the voters, to grin from ear to ear, and to dish out one promise after another. On top of that, fireworks are set off, balloons of all colors soar into the sky, and pretty majorettes twirl their batons. And that's what it's all about, because in this circus-like myriad of colors and fine words, the real world is forgotten. However, when it comes to choosing the next president, that is left to other people and not to those who will take part in the voting tomorrow in the United States.

CIA PLANS TO WEAKEN INDIAN UNITY OUTLINED

Terrorists Trained in Pakistan

AU051336 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Nov 84 p 6

[Dusan Brabec article: "The Sikh Card of Terror; the Threads of Anti-Indian Actions Converge in CIA Headquarters"]

[Text] Small groups of young Sikhs were running around in the London district of Southall on 31 October handing out on its streets brightly colored sweets wrapped in celephane.

To the surprised Londoners they explained: "This is to celebrate the death of Indira Gandhi." The Extremist Sikh organizations are drunk with joy over the grievous, cruel event. It was caused by two of the religious Sikh fanatics who had succeeded in infiltrating the personal guard of the Indian prime minister. However, it is impossible to equate the Sikh population in India with the bosses and members of extremist organizations throughout the world (that means in India also). Most Sikhs living in India, and particularly in the Punjab union state, have nothing in common with terrorism and religious intolerance in India because, in fact, the Sikhs are not a national community but a religious community. Hundreds of thousands of Sikhs live in neighboring Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. They are known as good businessmen. Many Sikhs work in industry, where they excel with extraordinary technical talents. The Sikhs, with their white turbans and long, dignified beards, are mostly very peace-loving and pleasant people. But the Sikh card of terror and schism was played against India for reasons quite different from religious intolerance.

World reaction and imperialism, above all American imperialism, needed several years to succeed in uniting the dissenting groups of Sikhs abroad. They are now being used as a Trojan horse to incite domestic-political and religious unrest in India. The American CIA and the other intelligence services -- particuarly the Pakistani, British, and Israeli services -- chose as their target the Punjab union state where the Sikhs live, forming 2 percent of the Indian population. The headquarters of espionage came up with the idea of kindling bloody religious unrest between the Sikhs and the Hindus. The unrest was meant to culminate in chaos which would make it possible to separate the Punjab from India and set up a puppet state -- Khalistan. However, the program also includes other border union states in northwest India -- Jammu, Kashmir, and so forth.

The effort to set up Khalistan is a totally artificial effort. The religious fanaticism of certain ultra-reactionary Sikh groups in the Punjab suited the imperialist planners' aim to break up united, peace-loving India -- which now heads the Nonaligned Movement. They chose a bloody way, the most insidious way to achieve their ends. That way was the assassination of Indira Gandhi, a great statesman recognized for her calm and her effort to achieve mutual understanding.

The Afghan counterrevolutionaries are being trained in the Pakistani provinces of Beludjistan and Pashtunistan; in the same way, several dozen training camps have been built for Sikh terrorists on Pakistani territory near the Indian border. There, too, the training is carried out by Pakistani, Chinese, American, British, and other experts and instructors. While Western politicians are loudly bragging about the millions of dollars spent by them on arming and training the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, silence reigns with regard to the financial, material, and arms support for the terrorist groups of Sikh separatists. The threads of this secret plot, hatched against India by the forces of world reaction, converge in the headquarters of the American CIA. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the synonym of the very peaceful and independent policy of the Republic of India, was a thorn in the U.S. side in particular.

U.S. Supports Sikh Radicals

AU051412 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 84 p 7

[Milan Madr article: "The Imperialist Forces of Destabilization Against India; Conspirators in Crime"]

[Excerpts] The brutal crime which cost the life of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and the present moments of the deepest sorrow felt by India and, together with it, by its friends throughout the world, place into a sharp and revealing light the dark schemings of separatists and their foreign patrons, conspirators in crime.

The United States has become accustomed to shaping relations with developing countries according to the principle "whoever is not with us, is against us." India's policy was a disappointment for the United States, and this policy irritates it to this very day. That is why India has become the object of the imperialist states' subversive activities. These activities are aimed at changing India's foreign policy; and should this turn out to be impossible, at weakening it as palpably as possible so as to immobilize its influence and muffle its clear voice.

The subversive activity against India -- which has been going on for many years -- was particularly active in the recent period, specifically from the moment this country became the head of the Nonaligned Movement (in March 1983). The destabilization pressure takes various forms. Tension between India and its neighbors is being provoked. The United States is maintaining tension in Pakistani-Indian relations by militarizing Pakistan and transforming it into its base. Imperialist propaganda is muddying relations between Sri Lanka and India and is inciting reactionary forces in Bangladesh to fan anti-Indian sentiment. India's security is, directly and outright, threatened by the growing U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean.

The CIA is conducting subversive actions inside India and on a broad front. There also exists a project of Western espionage services, called the "Brahmaputra plan" which is aimed at setting up an "independent" puppet state in this river basin in the northeastern part of India. As can be proved, the CIA supported the Sikh separatists in the Punjab either indirectly, or through Pakistan. Separatism is also being incited in other Indian states and union territories -- Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, and Tripur.

Separatism caught fire most dangerously in the recent past in Punjab state where most of the religious Sikh community lives (about 9 of the total 12 million Sikhs). The fanaticized extremists attempted there -- by a campaign of bloody terror and the merciless implementation of physical liquidation of inconvenient people -- to separate this state from India and to set up so-called Khalistan.

According to the PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY weekly, the U.S. Embassy in Delhi very actively supported this separatist movement. Washington prepared a most cordial reception for the self-appointed "president of Khalistan." One of the Sikh separatist leaders abroad, Dillon, who is proven to have had contacts with the CIA a long time ago, regularly commutes between the United States and Pakistan. In Islamabad he is welcomed as President Ziaul Haq's personal guest. There are camps on Pakistani territory where terrorists are being trained not only against Afghanistan, but also against India. It is also from Pakistan that the arms for the separatists are flowing. And the separatists have also found asylum in Britain.

By issuing the inevitable order to put an end to the stream of violence and terror in Punjab, I. Gandhi earned herself the deadly hatred of these circles. She has paid with her life for their cooperation with imperialism and its secret services, for their financial, material, and -- if it can be so called -- moral support from abroad.

[Editorial note: Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 November carries on page 5 a 600-word commentary in the "Word on the Events" column, entitled "A Strong Currency in the People's Hands." After noting the worldwide indignation evoked by the news of Indira Gandhi's assassination, Latta points out: "The enemies of India's peaceful political course would best like to see this country on its knees. India's natural authority in the Nonaligned Movement and its resolute stand against the creators of destabilizing factors not only in Asia, but also all over the world, were always sand in the eyes of the imperialist forces in the West."

After noting the U.S. and NATO efforts in Asia and the Indian Ocean, Latta states: "Many political observers acknowledge that the possible unrest -- which has in fact materialized immediately after the assassination attempt and which to date has already demanded the lives of hundreds of people -- will make it easier to realize the ancient goal of world imperialism, namely to weaken India's position and authority in the world, and at the same time to make it politically and economically dependent on the Western world."

STROUGAL MAKES HAVANA STOP EN ROUTE TO MEXICO

LD051925 Prague CTK in English 1644 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Havana Nov 5 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal made a brief stop-over here today on his way to Mexico. He was greeted at the airport by Cuba's First Vice-President and Deputy Premier Raul Castro, Vice-President and Deputy Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and other personalities.

NEW USSR-CSSR RAILWAY CROSSING BEGINS OPERATION

LD060300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpts] A new border railway crossing Velke Kapusany-Uzhgorod was put into operation between the Transcarpathian Ukraine and East Slovakia on the eve of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The new railway crossing will not only increase transportation of goods between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, but also increase the transit service from Western Europe to the Soviet Union and farther to Afghanistan, Mongolia and China.

GREEK PAPER PUBLISHES JOINT KKE-CPCZ COMMUNIQUE

NC021724 Athens RIZOPASTIC in Greek 2 Nov 84 p 9

["Text" of joint communique issued on the 29-31 October visit to Czechoslovakia by a KKE Central Committee delegation led by Kharilaos Florakis, KKE Secretary General]

[Text] A KKE Central Committee delegation led by KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis visited the CSSR from 29 to 31 October 1984 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The KKE delegation also included Orestis Kolozof, alternate member of the Political Bureau and officer in charge of the KKE Central Committee International Department; and Yiannis Mavromatis and Panayiotis Lafazanis, Central Committee alternate members.

The delegation was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and CSSR president, who decorated Kharilaos Florakis on the occasion of his 70th birthday for his excellent personal contribution to strengthening friendly relations between the two countries' communist parties and peoples.

During its stay in the CSSR, the KKE delegation visited western Czechoslovakia, where it met with senior party and state cadres of the region. It visited the great firm of SKODA at Plzen, where comrade Florakis addressed a gathering of working people.

The KKE delegation held talks with a CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The CPCZ delegation also included Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and officer in charge of the CPCZ Central Committee International Relations Department; and Yaramir Zak, deputy director of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

The two sides briefed each other on the political and economic situations in their countries and on the experience gained in implementing the resolutions of the CPCZ 16th congress and the KKE 11th congress. They also exchanged views on the current international situation and on topics related to the activities of the international communist and workers movement.

The KKE delegation briefed the CPCZ delegation on the struggle waged by the Greek communists and the Greek people at large for the defense and expansion of workers' rights, and against monopolistic efforts to shift the consequences of the economic crisis onto the backs of the working people. It briefed the Czechoslovak comrades on the daily struggle undertaken by the country's peaceful forces to defend world peace. This KKE policy is closely tied to the struggle for the defense of Greece's national independence, for the removal of U.S. bases from Greece, for Greece's withdrawal from the EEC and NATO, and for the implementation of genuine changes that will open the road to popular democracy and socialism.

The Greek comrades expressed their firm determination that the KKE will spare no effort to repel any imperialist or reactionary aggression. The broad unity of all of the country's patriotic and leftist forces must rally against the plans of reactionary circles. The KKE realizes that the establishment of such a progressive front is one of the most important party duties in the current period.

The CPCZ delegation expressed its complete international solidarity with and support for the KKE struggle, which is full of self-sacrifice and aims to defend the Greek working people's rights as well as social progress and socialism. It was particularly supportive of the KKE policy of principles, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as the successes the party has achieved. The CPCZ delegation briefed the Greek comrades on the results the Czechoslovakian people, under the guidance of the CPCZ, have attained in building a developed socialist society and in fulfilling the duties set forth by the 18th CPCZ congress.

The KKE delegation expressed its appreciation for all the successes of the Czechoslovakian people in building socialism. The reality of today's socialist Czechoslovakia and the experiences gained by the delegation's members during their visit to the CSSR have deepened even further the firm conviction of Greek communists that socialism is the sole system capable of securing the free and harmonious development of man's personality as well as of safeguarding the high and constantly developing material and cultural level of all the working people, the freedom and equal development of nations and nationalities, and true people's socialist democracy.

The two delegations analyzed the current international situation. They resolutely condemned the dangerous hegemonistic and warmongering policy of North American imperialism which is supported by the most reactionary circles of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, who bear full responsibility for the increase in international tension and the threat to world peace. The imperialist system is passing through a deep crisis which embraces all spheres of society. The imperialist system is trying to resolve this crisis through the escalation of an unrestrained arms race and through warlike adventures. This militarist, aggressive course of confrontation, which is aimed at upsetting the military-strategic balance, is directed against the socialist countries and against all the progressive forces and the national liberation movements.

The two delegations view the situation in Europe as extremely dangerous. This situation is a result of the installation of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in some NATO countries.

The delegations expressed the conviction that it is necessary to do everything to eliminate this threat against the security of European nations and to put an end to the unrestrained arms race so the process for international detente can continue and trust be revived among states and nations. In this lies the guarantee for the further peaceful development of mankind. In this regard, the two delegations expressed high appreciation for all the peaceloving initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries toward securing peace and overcoming the current dangerous situation. They also expressed the conviction that it is possible and necessary for all the controversial issues facing the contemporary world, particularly the problem of disarmament, to be solved through negotiations based on respect for the principles of equality and equal security.

The representatives of both parties expressed their support for the establishment of nuclear-free zones and referred to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's initiative on the removal of all nuclear weapons from the Balkans. In the broad peace movement, which is developing throughout the world and particularly in Europe, they see the desire of the absolute majority of mankind for peace.

Both parties referred to the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory against fascism and in this connection they condemned the increasing wave of neofascism and revanche, which is trying to change the postwar order of things in Europe.

The delegations believe that further consolidation of unity within the international communist and workers movement as well as the strengthening of cooperation among all peace-loving and democratic forces are imperative in averting a nuclear catastrophe and in relaxing the tense international situation throughout the world.

The KKE and CPCZ expressed their support for an immediate peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. They reject the unilateral declaration of the so-called state of northern Cyprus, which they regard as an illegal action that has lead only to further deterioration in the state of affairs in Cyprus. They also expressed their support for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island.

They discussed the tense situation in the Aegean and believe that the only way to solve the situation is through negotiations based on respect for existing international treaties and committments without intervention by the imperialist forces. The two delegations expressed their firm solidarity with the struggle of peoples against colonialism, imperialism, racism, and Zionism.

The meeting of the two delegations was held in a friendly, open, and comradely atmosphere. The KKE delegation's visit to the CSSR constitutes another significant contribution to the strengthening of the traditional bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the KKE and the CPCZ, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The two delegations expressed their firm desire to develop these relations even further to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Greek people.

ZIMBABWE FOREIGN MINISTER, CHNOUPEK MAKE TOASTS

AU021846 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpt] The talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affaris, and Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe, began on 30 October.

The talks began in the morning in the Cernin in Prague and were devoted to bilateral contacts and relevant issues concerning the present world situation, above all in Europe and the African continent.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on 30 October gave a festive dinner in honor of Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

It was attended by Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Jaroslav Srb, CSSR deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the Chamber of People of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; and other representatives. Moses Jackson Mvenge, ambassador of the Republic of Zimbabwe, was also present.

The two ministers delivered speeches during the dinner.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed in his speech that the Czechoslovak foreign policy toward the African countries is based on lasting and unchangeable principles of solidarity and assistance in the fight for their true independence and for social and economic development and in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid. It resolutely opposes the imperialist policy of aggression and of strengthening unscrupulous pressure against independent African states. Together with its allies, the CSSR acts consistently against endeavors to transform the African continent into a stage of political and military confrontation. It supports the demand of the African peoples for Africa's transformation into a nuclear free zone and into a continent of peace and international stability. Minister Chnoupek then expressed appreciation of the progressive role played by Zimbabwe in international relations, and particularly its engagement in resolving problems in the South African area.

"I was able to convince myself with my own eyes of the resolve of Zimbabwe's people to carry out the progressive transformations in their free country. In the same way that Czechoslovakia has always stood on the side of the just revolutionary struggle of Zimbabwe's people, it is now supporting the progressive process which is taking place in your country. The recent second ZANU Congress, which was also attended by a CPCZ delegation, showed the whole world the resolve of your party and government to build a new, just society," he stated among other things.

Witness Mangwende expressed thanks for the friendly reception accorded him in Czechoslovakia. He said that he regards his visit as a great contribution toward the further development of mutual relations between the parties, governments, and people of the two countries. He expressed great appreciation for the solidarity and assistance granted by the CSSR to Zimbabwe in its fight for independence in the past, and also during the current building of socialism in the country. This is an encouragement for further efforts in its successful development. He then recalled the complicated situation in southern Africa, where the policy of the South African Republic, supported by the most reactionary U.S. forces, is threatening the security and sovereignty of the peoples in that area. He stressed that the just cause of Zimbabwe and of other states will be victorious and that progress and peace will win in southern Africa, too. For this, what is needed is a unified course on a broad anti-imperialist, antiracist, and anticolonialist foundation, as well as solidarity and the support of all progressive forces, particularly the countries of the socialist community.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Guest Welcomed at Airport

LD051241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0855 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- The federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Fred Sinowatz, and his wife arrived in Berlin on Monday for a 2-day official visit to the German Democratic Republic. They accepted the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who cordially welcomed his guests at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Upon the arrival of the Austrian head of government, the state flags of the GDR and Austria were hoisted and an honor guard of the National People's Army presented arms.

At the welcoming ceremony along with Erich Honecker were: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen, Egon Krenz, and Werner Krolikowski. Also present were Gerald Goetting and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Manfred Flegel, Wolfgand Rauchfuss, and Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; other members of the Council of Ministers, among them Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; and other personages. Also present was Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Draws, city commandant of Berlin.

The Austrian Airlines aircraft landed at about 0830 GMT at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. At the gangway Erich Honecker awaited his guests whom he cordially welcomed. Interflug stewardesses presented flowers to Dr Fred Sinowatz and his wife.

The Austrian federal chancellor then introduced to Erich Honecker the members of his entourage: Ferdinand Lacina, minister of transport; Dr Erich Schmidt, state secretary at the Federal Ministry for Trade and Industry; Dr Hellmuth Strasser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the GDR; Ambassador Dr Friedrich Bauer, deputy general secretary for foreign affairs; Dr. Karl Kehrer, general secretary of the Federal Chamber of Industry; and other members of his entourage.

The military ceremony for the Austrian leader began with the anthems of the Republic of Austria and the GDR. A 21-gun salute of the nations was fired.

The commander of the honor guard reported to the guest the slogan of the day: "For lasting, friendly relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Austria."

Accompanied by Erich Honecker, the federal chancellor of Austria inspected the honor guard and saluted the troop flag. He thanked the commander for the honor shown to him.

Next Dr Fred Sinowatz cordially greeted the other members of the GDR party and state leadership and diplomats of the Austrian Embassy. Together with Erich Honecker he turned to the hundreds of citizens who had come to the airport and who welcomed the guest with laud applause. There were repeated "cheers" for the two representatives. Flags and banners were waved.

Slogans among the women, men, and children demonstrated the friendly GDR-Austrian relations and the concern of the visit: "For international cooperation according to the principles of peaceful coexistence," "GDR-Austrian relations - proof of the vitality of policy of detente," and "For friendship and cooperation for the benefit of our people."

The Austrian guest expressed his cordial thanks for the displays of support and friendly greetings. There were friendly handshakes with many Berliners.

The official greetings ceremony ended with the honor guard of the National People's Army marching past the two representatives. Next, Erich Honecker accompanied his guest to the car, decorated with the Austrian and GDR flags, which was escorted by 19 motorcycles on the drive through Berlin to the federal chancellor's residence, Neiderschoenhausen Palace. As earlier in Schoenefeld, many hundreds of Berliners had gathered in Ossietzky Street, the approach to the residence, to greet the guest.

Guards of the National People's Army had taken up their position at the gate of Niederschoenehausen Palace. The flag of the Republic of Austria was hoisted. Erich Honecker wished his guests a pleasant stay.

Honecker, Sinowatz Hold Talks

LD051834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- Official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, took place today in the offices of the State Council.

Subjects of the discussion, which took place in an open and constructive atmosphere were questions of the two countries' domestic and foreign policy, further expansion of bilateral cooperation, and global political problems.

Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz agreed that relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria have reached a high level, are without problems, and are developing in a dynamic and mutually benefical way in all areas. The steady political dialogue at the highest, as well as lower levels, has been decisive in the stability of these relations. In the talks, both sides declared their firm intention to continue to expand the mutually beneficial cooperation. Good conditions for this exist in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields and in the existing agreements. The fundamental desire of the foreign policy of both states to make an active contribution to the preservation and securing of peace and international security is a firm basis for flourishing cooperation between the states.

The interlocutors devoted special attention to the further development of cooperation in the economic field. They agreed that long-term and stable economic relations are fundamentally significant for developing the overall relations between the states.

In the further course of the talks, Erich Honecker and Dr Sinowatz dealt with the current international questions. Noting initially their concern about the increasing tension in the world and the continuing arms race, they agreed that preserving and securing peace is today's primary task.

Decisive efforts are required to counter further complications of the international situation. Concrete steps toward arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security, as well as military balance at the lowest possible level would reduce the danger of war.

The two men emphasized that the GDR and Austria support ending the arms race and preventing it from spilling over into new geographical areas as well as into space. On the situation in Europe, it was noted that the setting up of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the continent would be a significant contribution to the securing of peace and security.

In conclusion, Erich Honecker and Dr Sinowatz expressed their satisfaction with the results of their talks and emphasized that the continuation of political dialogue is also an important aspect of the future cooperation between their states. A joint communique was issued.

Participating in the talks on behalf of the GDR were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Kurt Nier, deputy minister for foreign affairs; and Horst Gruner, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Austria.

Participating on behalf of Austria were Ferdinand Lacina, federal minister for transport; Dr Erich Schmidt, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce, and Industry; Dr Helmuth Strasser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the GDR; Ambassador Dr Friedrich Bauer, deputy general secretary of the Federal Chamber of Commerce.

Honorary Luncheon Given

LD051749 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Berling, 5 Nov (AND) -- Erich Honecker, General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and his wife gave a luncheon today in honor of the federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Fred Sinowatz and his wife, Hermine Sinowatz.

At the festive gathering in the seat of office of the Council of State in Berlin, there were further members of the party and state leadership of the GDR as well as members of the Austrian leader's entourage. In toasts, the representatives praised the fruitful, friendly relations between the two states to the benefit of their peoples. The festive gathering was begun with the anthems of the two countries.

Taking part in the lunch were: members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen, Herbert Haeber, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Keinz Hoffmann, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Muechenberger, and Inge Lange. Also present were Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR; Professor Dr Heinrich Homann and Gerald Goetting, deputy chairmen of the Council of State; Manfred Fiegel, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Rudolf Schulze and Herbert Weiz, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; further members of the SED Central Committee, including Paul Verner; further members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, including Oskar Fischer, the minister of foreign affairs; Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack, further personalities of the parties and mass organisation united in the National Front, presidents of academies and artists' associations, and other guests active in cultural life.

Together with Dr. Fred Sinowatz and his wife, other guests at the lunch included members of the federal chancellor's entourage and leading representatives of the Austrian economy, among them Herbert Apfalter, general director of VOeEST Alpine A.G.

In his toast, Erich Honecker stated that political will which recognizes the realities in Europe has been responsible for the progress in relations between the GDR and Austria.

Dr. Fred Sinowatz mentioned the traditional, regular, open, and detailed exchange of opinions between the two countries. The central theme which concerns everyone at the present time above all else is the question of the preservation of peace, he said. The process which has been introduced with Helsinki has to be further developed, so that in all spheres there can arise a solid basis for peaceful coexistence and cooperation in Europe. Dr Sinowatz praised the high quality of bilateral relations which was developed very promisingly and diversely, such as the lively economic contacts and the rich cultural exchange.

Honecker Luncheon Speech

LD051823 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at a luncheon in Berlin on 5 November honoring Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of Austria]

[Text] Berlin 5 Nov (ADN) -- Federal Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades: With great pleasure, Federal Chancellor, I greet you and your esteemed wife and entourage in the GDR. We welcome you as the representative of a state which enjoys great respect among the people of the world. On the basis of perpetual neutrality, the Republic of Austria pursues a foreign policy which is aimed at improving the international situation. You, Federal Chancellor, have a large role in this.

With our meeting, we are continuing the dialogue between leading representatives of our two countries, which has already become a good tradition. This constructive exchange of opinions, based on reason and realism, acquires in the present international situation particular significance for the strengthening of peace, the return to detente, and the promotion of cooperation. Our relations and contacts were always marked by mutual respect and esteem. They are developing on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence to the benefit of both peoples. For this reason, they have an import beyond the borders of the two states.

Peaceful coexistence is for us more than the renunciation of all attempts to threaten, pressure, and intervene. Rather, for us it means peaceful cooperation which benefits the peoples and at the same time shows the whole world that states of different social orders are capable of developing relations which are distinguished by normality, trust, cooperation, and understanding.

Political will, which recognizes the realities in Europe, is a prerequisite for this. It is precisely this will on both sides which makes possible the progress in relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria, on which we can today look with satisfaction. By way of continuous political dialogue at the highest and at high levels, we are giving life to the principles of peaceful coexistence. In doing so, we are supported by a ramified network of international legal treaties.

Even the comprehensive and increasingly close economic and scientific-technological cooperation has a firm place in these relations and helps to make them stable and reliable. The start-up in your presence, Federal Chancellor, of the converter steel works erected by Austrian companies in our Republic underlines this.

The growing intellectual, scientific, and cultural exchange also contributes to opening up the humanistic traditions and cultural achievements of our peoples to a wide circle. One could mention the exhibition of our country on the Schallaburg and the magnificent guest performance of the Viennese Philharmonic in our new Schauspielhaus as recent examples.

Much, then, has already been done, and much can still be done, building on what has been achieved. Our meeting, Federal Chancellor, provides a good opportunity to exchange our opinions on this, and to mark further joint action.

We certainly agree that the policy of good-neighborliness should be carefully tended and developed, so that it remains a factor of stability and calculability in Europe. In accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, the GDR and the Republic of Austria are pursuing a policy of peace and international cooperation. We feel high regard for Austria's policy of neutrality which aims at peace and security, and the great achievements of the people of your country.

Federal Chancellor, regrettably, the situation in the world is not as it should be and as we would like it. Today, the most serious dangers since the end of World War II threaten peace through a policy of armament, and the striving for military superiority and hegemony in the world. The deployment of the new U.S. nuclear systems in West Europe brings not more, but rather less security. It increases the danger of nuclear war, introduces a new round of the arms race, and results in the countermeasure, the deployment of strategic-tactical missiles on GDR territory.

Nothing can be more important than to prevent people from being plunged into a nuclear inferno. It is a fateful miscalculation to seek to resolve the problems facing the world, including the historical conflict between socialism and capitalism, by military means, violence, and blackmail. In the nuclear age, there is indeed no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Realism and reason must gain the upper hand, so that the international situation can improve. Each step away from confrontation and toward detente will be welcomed by the peoples. For this reason, political dialogue is of no less importance. We are firmly convinced that the dangerous development in the world situation can be stopped by the joint resolute action of all those interested in peace.

Both our states are working for a return to the path of detente, and peaceful constructive cooperation and neighborliness of states of different social orders. The citizens of the GDR, who live at the sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, know as well as the citizens of Austria how to value what was achieved in the years of detente, and are doing everything to ensure that it is not lost. Now as previously, the GDR and the socialist states allied to her, support the radical dismantling and the eventual removal of all nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The most reasonable thing to do would be to reverse the deployment of missiles in West Europe. In this way, the withdrawal of the military countermeasures on the part of the socialist states and the resumption of negotiation would be made possible.

The GDR consistently acts for a military-strategic balance at the lowest possible level. We were never supporters of a balance of terror, and we will not support it in the future. On the basis of the military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, Europe can live its 40th year in peace. This balance is decisive for a peaceful future, not only for our continent, but for the whole world.

As is known, the GDR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact have presented a comprehensive program to improve the international situation. It rests on respect for equality and equal security and the legitimate security interests of all sides, and thus represents a realistic basis for joint action.

The GDR completely supports the latest proposals by Konstantin Chernenko, which are aimed at stopping the arms race and reaching concrete, effective steps toward disarmament. Measures such as the prevention of the militarization of space, the freezing of all nuclear arms, the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, are all suitable for considerably reducing the danger of a nuclear war, and, what is very important, strengthening the trust between the peoples again.

The conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations will be very significant in bringing about a change for the better. The setting up of nuclear-free zones can be a hopeful step toward freeing Europe of nuclear weapons. On this, we agree. As you know, the GDR is prepared to place all of her territory at disposal for such a zone in central Europe in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

In striving for political and military detente, the GDR plays an active part in the Stockholm conference, and accords it great significance for trust, security, and disarmament in Europe. We are working for results in Stockholm which are capable of reducing military confrontation in Europe. That is possible if all participants look for solutions which meet the most urgent and pressing concerns of our continent with respect to the security interests of all those participating.

But the removal of sources of conflict and tension in other parts of the world is also an urgent matter. The explosive situation in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin American threatens not only the peoples of these regions, but also conceals within itself dangers for world peace. I know that we share the view, Federal Chancellor, that the solution of all these contentious problems can only succeed by peaceful means, by respecting the legitimate interests and rights of the peoples.

Federal Chancellor, the GDR and the Republic of Austria, through many initiatives, are making active contributions to strengthening peace. We were able to ascertain with great satisfaction in our talks that the peoples of our states accord the highest priority to the maintenance of peace.

In evaluating the vital questions of humanity, we have found a common language and agree that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence and detente. The process which was introduced in Helsinki must be continued and extended. That is, and remains, the stable basis on which future relations between our states can also develop. In this sense, let us make use of all opportunities which present themselves.

I ask all present to raise their glass and to drink to fruitful and friendly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria, for the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world, to your own good health, Federal Chancellor, to the good health of your wife, and to that of all our Austrian guests.

Sinowatz Luncheon Speech

LD051856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Speech by Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, at a luncheon in Berlin on 5 November hosted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State]

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- Mr Council of State Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

This is not the first time that I have been a guest here in Berlin. When I look around the table, I see many friends with whom I have had talks. I therefore really want to thank you for this invitation, which offers me the welcome opportunity of renewing and deepening these acquaintances and to continue talks which were begun both here and in Vienna. I would also like to thank you, dear Mr Chairman, for the warm and friendly words which you have just addressed to me personally and to Austria.

I have been looking forward to this visit and above all to the exchange of views with you, Mr Chairman. The good and frutiful personal talk which we have just conducted has fully met my expectations.

Over the past few years, we have created a tradition of regular, open, and detailed exchanges of views which I consider very important and which we intend to continue. The central subject which above all occupies all of us at present is certainly the question of the preservation of peace. The worry of the peoples in our countries is deep and conspicuous. This is not surprising when one considers the unremitting growth of armaments in East and West on the one hand, and the stagnation of the efforts at arms control on the other. However, linked to this growing concern is also the awareness that peace is an indivisible possession, and that security for the individual state can be guaranteed only within the framework of common security.

The safeguarding of peace is therefore the priority objective of all states and all areas of politics. Those who are able to exert formal influence have a great responsibility. It is a task which requires a long-term plan as well as day to day political decisions. Indeed, I would almost call it a vision of future international relations which should form the basis.

We in Austria consider everything which is useful for talks and for better mutual understanding, as a peace policy. Primary for us is the shaping of close and good relations with our neighboring states and the cultivation of our good relations with the signatory states of the State Treaty. As a permanently neutral state most deeply committed to pluralist democracy, we have managed to build up a broad network of political, economic, cultural, and human relations with our neighbouring states -- irrespective of their social system, but also with those states with whom we do not share a border. This is for us a genuine contribution toward regional stability, and beyond that to the improvement of the general international climate.

We attach to this policy, this duty, special importance at a time when the differences between East and West are very much at the fore and international relations -- despite a few positive signs -- are largely marked by a lack of dialogue.

For us there is -- as you have just said for the GDR -- no sensible alternative to this policy which serves detente and, within the spirit of international pluralism, accepts all states as equal partners. We therefore welcome any initiative which will lead to dialogue and cooperation. No step must be missed, ladies and gentlemen, which can contribute to overcoming tension.

One major step in this direction seems to us in Austria to be the CSCE, above all since in this forum equal attention is paid to all aspects of the policy of detente. The CSCE process must be further expanded, so that a sound basis for peaceful coexistence and cooperation in Europe is brought about in all areas. It is for the same considerations that we attach great importance to the Stockholm conference and hope that it will make a decisive contribution to lessening the danger of military confrontation.

I was very pleased, Mr Chairman, to see and hear during our personal talk that you see these tasks in a similar light. In this, I do not underestimate the differences in our positions which follow inevitably from our differing geopolitical situations and status. However, it seems to me very important that, within the framework of our opportunities and scope, we are pursuing the same objectives, while fully respecting the independence and freedom of decisionmaking of other states.

This respect, this affirmation of international pluralism, can well be seen as the basis for the high quality of our bilateral relations. I am pleased to be able to say that these relations have been developing promisingly and diversely. I do not only refer to the lively economic contacts and the numerous meetings at political level, although I would by no means underestimate their significance, but just as important it seems to me, is the rich cultural exchange between Austria and the GDR which has been taking place for years almost as a matter of course. After all, it is the theater, music, and art exhibitions which touch people directly and speak to the individual directly. And it is through these direct contacts that they create knowledge, understanding, and friendship.

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it is symbolic that within a brief span of time the Vienna Philharmonic gave a concert here and that this great new steelworks will be commissioned tomorrow. It is symbolic for me because those who have discussed these with me over the past few years know that culture and work are not opposites but are united, because I believe that culture and work truly develop only where there is peace.

In this spirit, may I ask you to raise your glass and drink to the well-being and health of the chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Herr Erich Honecker, the welfare of you, Frau Margot Honecker, and the further good development of relations between our states, to the health of all those present here honoring me with their presence, and to peace, and the happiness of our peoples.

Agreements Concluded

LD051751 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- This afternoon, the GDR and Austria signed several significant documents in conclusion of the official talks between Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz and the individuals who took part in them.

They comprise an agreement on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between the two countries, a protocol between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry on buying equipment and rationalizing means, and a treaty on the mutual recognition of the equal value of study time at universities, university certificates, and academic degrees between the GDR and Austria. In addition a consortium agreement on the cooperation of the GDR with the VOeST Alpine A.G. and an agreement with Chemie-Linz A.G. on exchange operations with respect to fertilizers were signed. Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz, the leaders of the two negotiating delegations took part in the signing ceremony.

SINDERMANN ESCORTS HUNGARIAN GROUP IN SCHWERIN

LD312234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Schwerin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- Today, the third day of its stay in the GDR, the delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly visited Schwerin Bezirk. Together with Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the deputies visited an agricultural production cooperative and learned about the work of local people's representations.

The delegation, led by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly and member of the MSZMP Central Committee, learned about the far-reaching changes that have taken place as a result of the development of new enterprises in the formerly backward agricultural region east of the Elbe.

FELFE, DKP DELEGATION DISCUSS AGRICULTURE

LD052113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received a study delegation from the DKP [German Communist Party] Party Executive headed by Werner Cieslak, member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the DKP Party Executive, for a friendly talk today.

Werner Felfe briefed the guests about the successful, 35-year development of the GDR and explained the numerous initiatives by the workers for further strengthening the workers' and peasants' state. The policy decided by the 10th SED Party Congress aimed at consistently implementing the course of the main task and at making a constructive contribution to preserving peace is successfully being realized. The results of the workers in agriculture, forestry, and food played a significant part in this. Firmly linked with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, the GDR is doing everything to prevent a war from ever again emanating from German soil.

Werner Felfe expressed the high regard of the SED for the struggle of the DKP in the FRG and stressed the fraternal links.

Werner Cieslak spoke about experiences in implementing decisions of the Seventh DKP Party Congress. Primacy is given to the decisive struggle against the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG, against the imperialist arms drive, and their confrontational policy. Extensive efforts are being made for peace, employment, teaching places, and social security.

The delegation is aquainting itself with SED agricultural policy during its stay in the Potsdam and Cottbus Bezirke.

CHILDREN'S FOOD, OTHER AID SENT TO ETHIOPIA

AU021944 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN) -- A large shipment of aid consisting of 20 tons of children's food was handed over on Tuesday [30 October] in Addis Ababa as the first batch of the GDR's emergency aid against the effects of the drought in Ethiopia.

Speaking by the IL-62 Interflug planes that had only just then landed, Peter Gonschorek, charge d'affaires ad interim, stated that the party, government and people of the GDR are responding with this vigorous support to the appeal of the Ethiopian party-state head Mengistu Haile Mariam to render every possible assistance to the people suffering from the protracted drought, primarily in the country's north. In the coming few weeks, he announced, more aid goods worth a total value of M20 million will be shipped by air and sea to Ethiopia. They comprise foodstuffs, medicines, means of transportation, tents and blankets.

On behalf of the Ethiopian Workers Party and government, Habte Mariam Ayenachew [spelling as published], deputy head of the Ethiopian Aid and Rehabilitation Commission, gave cordial thanks for this new solidaristic act of the friendly GDR. He recalled that this is not the first time the GDR has rendered extensive aid to the Ethiopian people in complicated situations. The children's foodstuffs will substantially help to mitigate the worst effects of the drought, which has affected some 300,000 children. Also attending the solemn presentation were Yilma Girma, minister of culture, sports and youth, and chairman of the Ethiopian-GDR Friendship Committee, as well as leading representatives of the Committee for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship.

X X X

Berlin (ADN) -- As Achim Reichardt, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee told ADN on Tuesday, the recent emergency aid of our Republic to Ethiopia is eliciting great support. Numerous letters have reached the committee in which citizens of all classes and strata display their affinity with the friendly African country. Reichardt recalled that in the past 10 years Ethiopia had already received several shipments financed from donations of the population.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1119 GMT on 5 Nov 85 adds: "The third Interflug aircraft within a week with GDR aid for drought victims in Ethiopia landed today at Addis Ababa airport. The 20.7 tons of food and medicines were immediately loaded onto waiting trucks and transported to the central depot of the State Aid and Rehabilitation Commission. From here, donations arriving daily in the Ethiopian capital pass to the regions affected by the drought."]

BRIEFS

PRC RADIO, TV RELATIONS -- Peking, 4 Nov (ADN) -- A GDR radio delegation headed by Achim Becher, chairman of the state committee for radio of the GDR Council of Ministers, met Wu Lengxi, Chinese minister for radio television for a friendly exchange of views at the end of its stay in China. The minister called once again for the expansion of cooperation between their radio broadcasting institutions. This serves the development of relations between the two states, greater knowledge about each other, and thus the preservation of peace in the world. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 4 Nov 84 LD]

NEW INTERFLUG OFFICE -- Bonn, 31 Oct -- On 1 November, the GDR Interflug airlines will open an office in the Berlin Friedrichstrasse railway station for customers from the West. FRG citizens, West Berlin citizens, and foreigners will be able to buy tickets for all Interflug flights. The new Interflug office is located outside the East Berlin checkpoint so that it can be reached from the West by train or subway without entering East Berlin. [Summary] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Nov 84 p 1 DW]

WPC DELEGATION MEETS WITH PEACE COUNCIL LEADERS

AU021818 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] A delegation of the WPC, led by President Romesh Chandra, visited our country on the occasion of the 10th National Peace Conference. The delegation included British Labor Party Member of Parliament James Lamond, president of the British General Peace Assembly and WPC vice president; Reverend John Hanley Morgan, president of the Canadian Peace Congress and WPC vice president; and Marcelino Jaen, adviser to the president of Panama and member of the WPC Presidium.

The delegation was received by Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council; and Imre Pozsgay, secretary of the PPF National Council. The delegation's members met with heads of the Catholic committee and interdenominational peace committee of the National Peace Council and exchanged views about the participation of believers in the international peace movement.

The WPC delegation participated in the work of the peace conference.

The WPC delegation had talks with heads of the National Peace Council. They reviewed timely issues of the world movement and discussed the session of the WPC bureau to be held at the end of November in Toronto, Canada, the main subject of which will be worldwide, joint action to prevent a nuclear war and for disarmament and peace.

In the course of the talks, Romesh Chandra spoke with appreciation of the development of the Hungarian peace movement and the extensive work of the peace conference. The delegation's members expressed the view that participation in the work of sections of the conference gave them several ideas that can be used in the international peace movement as well. The WPC delegation has departed from our country.

NEW INCOME REGULATIONS TO AFFECT 3.5 MILLION

LD051851 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpt] About 3.5 million workers and managers are affected by the new system of income regulations which will come into force on 1 January 1985. A press briefing was held this morning at the State Office for Wages and Labor about the changes. Miklos Martin Kovacs sums up the most important facts:

Increased independence with safety brakes -- this is how the new income regulation system to be introduced next year can be described. It will apply to between 2.5 and 3 million people out of a working population of about 5 million. A novel feature of the scheme is that there may sometimes be a choice among the three basic types.

The first type is called income-level regulation; its essence is that the barriers checking wage increases will diminish, but if business is not good, the previous wage level will not be guaranteed. The second type is called wage-rise regulation. In this case, more brakes are applied in order to hinder companies that enjoy a monopoly on increasing wages without increasing production, and who do this just so that they can pay higher wages than other enterprises. The third type, called central wage regulation, has the same rules as at present.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN REACTION TO PRIEST'S MURDER

Charges Filed Against Officials

LD051649 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Following the 2 November communique, the Ministry of Internal Affairs announces that on the basis of materials from the preliminary investigations to date, the investigation bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has asked the Prosecutor General's Office to file charges against Colonel Adam Pietruszka and to place him under provisional detention. He is deputy director of an Interior Ministry department. The same applies to Lieutenant Colonel Leszek W., executive officer in a Warsaw Internal Affairs Office section.

Yesterday the prosecutor detained Adam Pietruszka, suspected of aiding the perpetrators in the abduction and killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

However, the prosecutor failed to find adequate grounds to file charges and to provisionally detain Lt Col Leszek W., who was detained on the basis of a decision by the minister of internal affairs.

The prosecutor has also recommended a clarification of the case of Lt Col Leszek W. through disciplinary proceedings.

Publishing of Autopsy Delayed

NC051417 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Nov 5 (AFP) -- The Polish Catholic Church will not immediately publish the autopsy report on Father Jerzy Popieluszko because it is "so frightful", foreign correspondents were told today.

Jan Lipski, one of the co-founders of the dissolved Social Defence Committee (KOR), said that details of the autopsy, carried out in the presence of two churchmen, showed that Father Popieluszko had been viciously tortured before being thrown into the River Vistula by the three security police officers charged with his assassination.

He said that making this report public "could have serious consequences amongst Poles, considering the current social tensions in this country, so soon after the priest's funeral."

On Sunday relatives of Father Popieluszko, 37, the almoner of Solidarity, said that his body was bruised all over.

His teeth were so badly smashed that his dental chart could not be used for identification purposes. Part of his scalp had been torn off.

His hands were badly injured, as though he had tried to protect himself from a hail of blows. A sackful of stones was tied around his neck before he was thrown into the icy waters of the Vistula outside Wloclawek, 100 kms (60 miles) north of Warsaw.

Other sources said that the sack of stones was attached to a rope around his neck, which also tied both his hands behind his back. His ankles were also bound.

The government has remained silent about how he died.

Call for Jaruzelski Resignation

NC051907 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Nov 5 (AFP) -- Professor Edward Lipinski, a leading Marxist economist and a co-founder of KOR (Workers Self-Defence Committee), today publicly called on Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski to resign over the slaying of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, as a fourth policeman was charged with involvement in the priest's kidnap-murder.

Prof. Kipinski, 96-year-old doyen of the Polish Academy of Sciences, said in an open letter to General Jaruzelski: "It is high time to leave your post. We should like to believe that it was not you, general, who ordered Father Popieluszko's murder, but it is you who are responsible for it.

"The murder deprives you of all moral right to govern the Polish nation, and without that legitimacy, power is a usurping power."

The letter said that the murder of Father Popieluszko was not the first "act of terrorism" under the Jaruzelski regime. Police, according to the letter, had murdered Grzegorz Przemyk, a 19-year-old high school student beaten to death in a police station in May 1983, the Army had fired on workers of the Baltic area and miners at Hujek, and "Poles have been killed in police stations and prisons."

"Those murders," the letter said, "are damning for your government."

Prof. Lipinski accused Gen Jaruzelski of being "the faithful pupil of the theorists of totalitarian communism, whose vision of the social order is based on terror, lies, and slavery."

"That," he added, "is the spirit in which the Army, police, and political police are trained."

"The fact," he said, "that an officer of the political police gave the order to his subordinates to take part in the muder of Father Popieluszko is terrifying proof of this."

The letter concluded: "We want order, dialogue, and cooperation to prevail in Poland, but we do not want to order based on terror and lies.

"We must defend ourselves against banditry in public life, and we are going to do it. Solidarity forced into clandestinity and the whole of public opinion will do everything to halt the terror and murders."

SOLIDARITY FIGURE CITES NEED FOR WEST'S FIRMNESS

DW051547 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1915 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Poland is not the only country that is still alarmed over the crime committed against Father Popieluszko. Nobody knows whether the circumstances will ever be completely explained. In a country where the head of government is also party secretary, commander in chief, and head of the intelligence services, it is hard to believe that the leaders really knew nothing. Is this crime an expression of the current domestic situation? We have a reliable document on this situation, even though it was made shortly before the priest was abducted. Zbigniew Bujak speaks out from the Polish underground.

Together with Lech Walesa, Bujak is one of the more popular leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union, and is considered to be the most wanted underground leader in Poland. He has been in the underground since 13 December 1981. The interview was sent to us by a reliable source in the West. In the same way as Bogdan Lis, who has been caught, Bujak appears wearing a wig and a beard so that his picture cannot be used to help in the search for him.

[Begin recording in Polish with superimposed German translation] [Question] What is the point of continuing to work in the underground?

[Bujak] Above all, the purpose is to build up Solidarity again and to make it as strong as possible. The fact that we are being forced to continue working in the underground is not an end in itself, but a necessity. The members of the [Solidarity] national leadership and the regional leaders can only escape arrest and fulfill their duties in the underground when there is no longer the danger of arrest; Solidarity will form an open leadership that does not act covertly. I want to emphasize here that Solidarity's existence is not at stake. It still has more than 1 million supporters and more than 50,000 activists. We can look with confidence toward the future.

[Question] Many of your appeals for demonstrations have not been followed. Does this not show that Solidarity has lost its support among the people?

[Bujak] This question, as I understand it, arises from the perspective of Western observers, from the events they are able to observe in our country on a daily basis. They see the demonstrations on certain holidays but not the daily groundwork. Even if the demonstrations were to become increasingly smaller, you must realize that about 10 million people boycotted the local elections. That is approximately as many people who turned out to meet the pope, and about as many members as our union had before December 1981. This shows the depth of the current support for Solidarity. As for the forms of this support, they vary according to the people and to the various organizations. Some change and some survive, and new forms appear. In my opinion, the fact that those in power in our country are now thinking of postponing the Sejm elections once again shows Solidarity's strength, significance, and popularity. They are afraid of a boycott. Under such circumstances, you really cannot view Solidarity's cause as a temporary or even as a dying one.

[Question] How do you view the West's policy toward Poland?

[Bujak] In view, and here I differ slightly from the views held by many Solidarity experts in our country, the present policy of sanctions has probably proved itself to be the most effective policy ever imposed against any state in our bloc. The release of the 11 Solidarity leaders was perhaps the most spectacular result of this policy. In principle this was a result of restricting the regime's ability to suppress. You have to realize the most important characteristic of this policy -- its continuity and stability. The communists always count on the West giving in. They have always been used to a lack of continuity within Western policies. This has made it possible to achieve successes. In my opinion, this state of affairs remains very valid. For example, there are no doubts -- and this is proved by the reports prepared by Solidarity for the Madrid conference -- that the regime in our country is continuously violating and disregarding the norms of international law. I believe that this represents a very dangerous precedent in our world because any other country can refer to this situation and then also violate these norms.

This could lead to complete anarchy in international law. For this reason, I believe that Western policy should be very firm and consistent in this question. Those in power in the PPR once again hope that they can undermine the West's firm policy. For example, they are counting on aid from the IMF and on being admitted to it. I believe that in this particular situation the IMF should establish political conditions, especially in connection with the observation of and strict compliance with the norms of international law and those conventions that Poland itself has ratified.

[Question] One final question. How could you be better supported by the West?

[Bujak] We demand only one thing: We expect the West to emphatically demand that the Polish Government respect the norms of international law. We are a part of Europe, and I do not think that we are asking too much. [end recording]

LEADERS ATTEND GANDHI FUNERAL; SEND MESSAGE

Jablonski Meets Rajiv Gandhi

LD051730 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi -- [dateline as received] On November 4, a talk took place between the chairman of the Polish delegation for the funeral of Mrs Indira Gandhi, Professor Henryk Jablonski and the new Prime Minister of the Republic of India Rajiv Gandhi. The president of the Council of State paid tribute to the memory of Indira Gandhi and conveyed expressions of heartfelt sympathy for Rajiv Gandhi and the Indian nation from Wojciech Jaruzelski, the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish nation. Professor Jablonski also conveyed to the new Indian prime minister the best wishes in his service for the cause of peace, unity and the good of the Indian nation. Rajiv Gandhi cordially thanked for the condolences and the wishes. He asked Mr Jablonski to convey greetings for General Jaruzelski and the Polish nation. The new Indian prime minister confirmed his attachment to the ideas his mother had fought for.

Talks Held With CP Officials

LD052102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting was held in the Polish Embassy in Delhi between Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who are in India in connection with the ceremonies honoring Indira Gandhi, with the leaders of the Communist Party of India. Henryk Jablonski supplied information on the present sociopolitical situation in our country.

Condolences Offered to Singh

AU051346 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Nov 84 p 1

[Message of condolences from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Indian President Zail Singh on the death of Indira Gandhi]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, in New Delhi: Your Excellency, it is with deep sorrow that we have learned of the tragic death of Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

A criminal hand has cut short the life of a great daughter of the Indian people, one of the most eminent politicians of the modern work, the heir and continuer of the great work of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Indira Gandhi devoted her whole life to the unity of the great Indian people and to building a modern state and strengthening its position in the international arena. As an energetic participant and as the current leader of the Nonaligned Movement, India made an enormous contribution under her leadership to the work of preserving peace and equal international cooperation. She was the initiator of many undertakings which found recognition and support from the nations of the world. As a great statesman she was able to go beyond the existing divisions in the world and act with great dedication for the sake of progress, justice, and cooperation.

Indira Gandhi will remain in our hearts as a great patriot and an eminent statesman. Her name is connected with the favorable development of friendship and cooperation between the people of Poland and India.

We are convinced that the work of Indira Gandhi will be continued for the good of the Indian nation and for the sake of peace and cooperation between nations. Her luminary figure will remain in the memory of the Polish people forever.

On behalf of the supreme authorities of the PPR and the entire Polish people, we wish to convey to Your Excellency, the government and friendly people of India, and also the family of the deceased, our deepest sympathy and grief.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman.

CIA, OTHER 'SUPPORT' FOR SIKH EXTREMISTS CITED

AU051342 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Nov 84 pp 1, 7

[PAP Delhi report: "Indira Gandhi Has Died From Assassins' Bullets"]

[Excerpts] Several hours after Indira Gandhi's assassination, Indian press agencies reported that the murderers, both of them Sikhs, belonged to an extremist Sikh group which demands the separation of the state of Punjab from India. Many actions against the central authorities have been undertaken in recent years. In their aim to achieve autonomy and even the creation of a separate state of Khalistan, Sikh extremists have begun to use force and terror, and have turned the chief shrine of the Sikhs, the Golden Temple in the Punjab city of Amritsar, into their headquarters.

By Wednesday evening it had still not been reported whether the murderer who reamined alive had revealed any information on the background of the assassination. The fact that the assassination was carried out 6 months after the siege of the Golden Temple by the Indian Army indicates that the assassins were not common fanatics acting on an impulse of hatred, but had been preparing their action for some time. In this connection, observers in Delhi are waiting with interest for information as to what group the assassins belonged to, for some of these groups have agencies in Great Britain and the United States. In recent months the Indian press has pointed out on more than one occasion that authorities in the United States, Great Britain, and Pakistan tolerate on their territories the activity of extremist groups of Sikhs, granting them entry visas, permitting them to print instigational propaganda material against the Indian Government, and so on.

It is also said in Delhi that the CIA and other Western special services, as well as Pakistani intelligence, are supporting the Sikh extremists to ignite the Indian situation and thus weaken the country, whose foreign policy was personally laid down by Indira Gandhi over the past few years and aroused Washington's dissatisfaction. Indira Gandhi said at a rally in Orisa on Tuesday: "Even if I die for the country, I will be proud of this because every drop of my blood will serve the country's development."

JARUZELSKI, PAPANDREOU SPEAK AT RECEPTION

LD222354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2222 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] We now broadcast excerpts from the speeches by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou, during a ceremonial reception in the Palace of the Council of Ministers. Here is what Wojciech Jaruzelski said, among other things:

[Begin recording] I welcome you as a statesman who has shown farsightedness and understanding for the essence of the difficulties experienced by Poland a few years ago and who did not hesitate to oppose the morally perfidious, instrumental treatment of our country's domestic problems. I would like to express to you profound respect and sincere appreciation for this.

In their long history, both our peoples have lived through periods of splendor. However, both have also experienced bitterness, loss of independent existence, and the burden of foreign yokes. But never have they renounced their indisputable rights. They have not ceased the fight for freedom, which abounded in sacrifices, for the rebirth of an independent state. They have preserved their language, culture, their dignity and identity. There have been times of enslavement, but the Poles and Greeks have never become slaves.

Mr Prime Minister, we agree in regard to the need for cooperation in the name of ensuring security for the nations, for patient construction of mutual understanding and trust, as well as for peaceful and equal coexistence of nations and states, irrespective of their sociopolitical systems. We consider that the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act provide a powerful foundation for this concept of peaceful cooperation. We consider that at present there is no more urgent task in international policy than eliminating the danger of a war catastrophe, an effort already aimed at keeping the arms race from extending into space and focused on nuclear arms in particular. It is imperative to move on at last to restricting and reducing these weapons. Many constructive proposals in this respect have been submitted by the Soviet Union. We fully support them.

This is because lasting peace and the security of nations are the fundamental goals of our policies, the substance of the Polish raison d'etat. Mr Prime Minister, I share your view expressed on many occasions that it is not permissible to agree to a world of conflict and tension, of poverty, hunger, exploitation and discrimination. We are realists. We are fully aware of the great effort needed to achieve this, to remove the specter of extinction from Europe and the world, so that peaceful coexistence becomes the inviolable norm among the peoples. For decades Poland has given proof of concrete and consistent activity to promote a peaceful order in Europe, the Middle and Far East, and Africa.

The Polish plan for the creation in central Europe of a nuclear-free zone has met with a broad response throughout the world. Regional initiatives in this direction also occur today. Poland supports the plan for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, of which you are a passionate advocate.

Despite the fact that our states are members of opposing military alliances, we are linked by a will to cooperate to improve the international situation. We reject political-military and economic pressure. We aim at halting the confrontational tendencies and returning to the policy of detente. It is our desire that as a result of your visit the voice of Greece and of Poland reverberate jointly from Warsaw and be heard in support of just such a shape for international relations, for peaceful cooperation and friendly participation. Your visit to Poland is a momentous event in the history of Polish-Greek relations, the current state of which we assess as serving our shared interests well. The talks have demonstrated that where the most important issues are concerned our evaluations and views agree or are close. This applies first and foremost to our joint intention to expand relations between our states and peoples on all sides. We perceive conditions and prospects that favor this. We desire to develop economic cooperation and trade turnover, cultural and scientific relations, tourism and direct contacts, especially between the youth, union, and women's organizations. We consider it useful to enter into a businesslike and multilevel dialogue and cooperation between the PZPR and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement. Cooperation to strengthen peace and security in Europe is the political and moral duty of all the leftist forces of the social world. I am convinced that in developing cooperation between Poland and Greece we are acting in accordance with the expectations of our peoples, which feel respect and sympathy for each other. [end recording]

Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, then spoke. He expressed the conviction that his visit will open a new page in relations between the two countries and will make a significant contribution to restoring a climate of trust in Europe. Our peoples, he said, have made such values as freedom and independence their by word. Thus there exists an unshaken basis for developing bilateral relations, which are currently satisfactory and are developing well, and which we wish to improve on the basis of shared faith, the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, and the CSCE Final Act.

Speaking of the antagonisms on our continent, the Greek prime minister said that all the European countries have an obligation to contribute to the restoration and benign continuance of dialogue both between East and West and North and South. We also believe, he said, that the European countries should cooperate to improve the climate of mutual trust and understanding. The speaker pointed to the initiatives Greece has taken with the aim of alleviating the critical situation in Europe and the world, such as the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and the signing, together with five other heads of state and government, of a statement condemning nuclear armaments. The Greek prime minister also deemed the limitation of arsenals of conventional weapons an essential issue.

The speaker then took up the international problem of Cyrpus, which is important for Greece. He expressed his satisfaction over the considerable convergence in views between Greece and Poland regarding the principles on solving the problem of Cyprus. We agree, he said, that the problem should be resolved by peaceful means, without resorting to acts of violence which could have incalculable consequences. The Greek prime minister advocated an immediate end to the war between Iran and Iraq, the preservation of the territorial integrity, independence, and unity of Lebanon, and the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, as well as the creation of a homeland for the Palestinians. A further problem that should engage everyone, Andres Papandreou said, is that of relations between the rich and poor, namely a dialogue between the North and the South.

Assessing Greek-Polish relations, the Greek prime minister stressed that they have been developing satisfactorily since the outset. However, they should be expanded and consolidated in all areas, especially the economic area. This aim is to be advanced by the talks being conducted in Warsaw. In conclusion, Andreas Papandreou conveyed to the Polish people the genuine feelings of friendship and respect of the Greek people.

JARUZELSKI SPEECH CONCLUDES 17TH PLENUM

AU021532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 84 pp 3-4

["Text" of concluding speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to the 28 October session of the 17th Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] The work of the 17th plenum is coming to an end. Its main feature has been concern for the good of our socialist state, which is our people's common cause and common home. The atmosphere and intrinsic worth of the plenum debate have also confirmed the fact that the choice of the plenum agenda was timely and correct. To us the importance of the topics we have discussed here is not a matter of days, but of years -- of the entire coming period. Our debate has produced urgent, topical tasks and has provided materials for the party's long-term program, which will be adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress.

During our debate someone asked a disputatious question: Why are things so bad if the situation is so good?

Well, the situation is good and it is bad. It is good if we consider what we have behind us and what we have been able to achieve by struggle in the past few years, despite our most difficult conditions. It is bad if we evaluate our present conditions in line with the expectations of our countrymen and with our massive needs.

That we take a very critical view of many issues does not mean we are weak and helpless or marking time. On the contrary, we are incomparably stronger and we have covered much more distance than we think, although our onward march is still too slow.

We are also incomparably wiser and richer with the experience we have gathered in action. Is this not proved by the fact that Central Committee members -- workers and peasants -- are able to expertly evaluate the essence, course, and results of the plans that were merely a postulate and a part of a resolution yesterday but are being put into practice today?

This means that our criticism is not an expression of lacking confidence in our own strength, but it is a measure of genuine optimism combined with a feeling of dissatisfaction. Our results -- albeit visible and tangible -- do not come up to our efforts.

We are realistic and do not indulge in rosy-colored visions; however, it is a fact that a year is ending in which we will most probably have succeeded in overfulfilling the targets of our plan. We are now working on the plan for the coming 5-year period, which should be a period of keeping abreast in all areas of our onward march.

As you can see, the odds are decidedly in our favor, in favor of the ninth party congress, and in favor of socialism. Neither frontal attacks nor attacks from behind will be able to change this fact.

The ideas that the Politburo submitted to this plenum in its theses and reports have been confirmed and developed during the plenum debate, which has given a specific shape to and intensified a number of crucial evaluations and proposals. The plenum resolution has summed up and put a seal on these ideas. That is why all I have to do in this concluding speech is to touch upon some issues.

The workers class and the masses badly need a leading echelon, a leading force, and a collective organizer, and this is what the role of the party involves. This key role has been reaffirmed by the entire experience of revolutionary struggles and socialist transformations.

The workers class has been the first social force in history which, fighting for its liberation, rights, and ineresets, at the same time fights for the good of all the working people and all the people. In the same way, the party, which is a vanguard of the workers class, continues to fight for its leading role and for the good of the workers class and socialism, and not for its own good. Therefore, in contrast to the bourgeois systems, including the so-called liberal systems, the party continues to make sure that we have a broad representation, which also includes nonparty workers, in our parliament, in representative bodies, in institutions, and in consultative organs. This is how things should be and will be in the future. No one is able to undermine this historic, pro-worker role of our party.

An ideologically united, organizationally cohesive, and morally pure party, as well as the democratic centralism of its internal life, is the basic guarantee of the strength and efficiency of the socialist state and of the development of people's rule.

This is because the party exerts a crucial influence on the direction of political solutions in the state and on the state's policy and performance. The party exerts this influence through its resolutions, decisions, control checks, and cadre policy. It exerts it through the fact that party members are to be found everywhere and that they occupy responsible positions in the echelons of state power, administration, and economy. The true strength of the party depends primarily on long-range programming, on ability to provide creative inspiration and to devise solutions to the most vital problems of the workers class and all the people, and on the leadership of party cells, organizations, and members of service for society and in specific activities.

All in all, the key to everything including the basic issue, is composed of persevering and unceasing efforts to intensify agreement with and trust in the party and to strengthen its ties with the workers class and the people. Although there is a great deal to be done in this regard, it is true that we have achieved great, indisputable progress, which we must consolidate and promote. We must resolutely overcome and combat whatever hinders and delays this progress.

The Ninth PZPR Congress resolutely rejected the trends toward narrowing down the party's tasks and toward impoverishing the essence of the party's leading and guiding role. It also stressed that party cells and organizations should see that the position of state power, independent administration, independent judicature, independent trade unions, autonomous self-governing bodies, and genuine social organizations is strengthened.

The nature and atmosphere of our debate has once again reaffirmed that we have not forgotten our past experience. We remember the severe lessons of the pre-August deformations and pre-December threats. These lessons are still binding on all of us regardless of the party post we are in. The party has not carried out an unprecedented process of self-criticism in order to merely draw up some reports. Our party's line is not a "weathervane." Our party's line is stable, verifiable, and permanent. We must be patient, consistent, and persevering in implementing it.

In politics it is not enough to be right. One must also be able to promote policy and to win the working people for it. What counts most are real progress and facts, which we must continue to create to the best of our ability. We must not be discouraged by difficulties. We must strengthen whatever furthers our goals and most resolutely eliminate whatever hinders them.

Whoever thinks that it will be possible to again resort to compromised practices as normalization and stability progress is wrong. We have assumed the burden of one of the most dramatic decisions in our history in order to save our people system, state, and socialist reforms. We have assumed this burden to defend and to fully implement the ninth party congress line, and not to depart from it.

We must hold in readiness the defense functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, because the weakening but still dangerous antisocialist forces continue to be active and to take advantage of every opportunity. Today they are trying to make capital out of the provocation that has shocked our people so profoundly and on which we have taken an honest and unambiguous stand. They are trying by every means to incite and hoodwink the naive. The party and people's government have trust in the common sense and responsibility of the workers class and the people. That is why, for the sake of social order, the party and the government will be able to legally offer resolute opposition to the actions of reckless people. Let this resound like a serious warning from this rostrum.

Comrades, ideological unity, cohesion, and discipline are among the basic and absolutely necessary elements of the party's strength.

We have achieved a great deal in the past few years, and we are able to most convincingly speak of the unity of our party as a great organism. Of course, this does not mean that our ranks no longer include the people who are devoid of elementary vigilance and who are weak and submissive vis-a-vis our adversaries. We do have such people in our ranks, but we do not know what these people are waiting for. They are bearers of ideological erosion and political opportunism and capitulation.

We should also bear in mind that our adversaries continue to be supplied with the necessary "fodder" by those commentators on our policy and our efforts who pretend to be principled individuals, but who indulge in intrigues and rumors, dispense hot air at home and abroad, and specialize in guerrilla and precongress struggles. They possess a mass of salutary prescriptions, but they never use them for themselves or in the areas in which they operate.

Voluntarism is still not a thing of the past. It is true that voluntarism has ceased to affect political and economic decisions and the mainstream of party and state practices, but there are still voluntarists who disregard socioeconomic reality and, especially the consciousness, moods, experiences, and doubts of the people.

This does not mean that we have to be passive in the face of unfavorable reality. On the contrary, we must transform and overcome it with ever increasing energy. However, we must not run away from it. We must not forget or pooh-pooh it. It is impossible to leap over reality.

"Revolutionary phraseology," Lenin warned, "consists in repeating revolutionary slogans without taking into account the objective circumstances occurring at a given point of events and at a given state of things. Slogans are magnificent and full of excitement, but they have no legs to stand on: This is the essence of revolutionary phraseology."

All these features that I have mentioned are of a peripheral nature, but it is impossible not to see them. The tasks facing the party call for total mobilization. Whoever looks over his shoulder or sideways and dissipates his energy and strength should realize what this will inevitably result in.

The same applies to practices in conflict with the letter and spirit of our statute. We must combat the trends toward window-dressing, idolatry, the mania for titles, and the avalanches of various plant and local celebrations, which always end in the violation of a certain law. Because this year is the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, there is a spate of local and plant jubilee celebrations, some of which assume the form of sumptuous banquets. In one case such a banquet cost Z3,700 a head. Not a single worker or even the persons who had been decorated on the occasion of our jubilee were invited to this banquet. Their places were taken by many representatives of the state and economic administration and of the party apparatus. Would it not have been right to use the funds used to pay for this banquet to improve the lot of the retired workers of the plant in question?

I have withheld various details of this affair because it is still being investigated, especially the source of the funds. It goes without saying that the guilty will be punished as they deserve.

We must also pay increased attention to the distribution of various goods and services in short supply, becuase this distritubion continues to give rise to special dissatisfaction. Not so long ago a lot of dust was raised by the violations of the principles of apartment distribution in Walbrzych, as Comrade Nowak told us yesterday. We have also received reports that the distribution of building and gardening plots in a certain voivodship city were irregular. They seem to be true, unfortunately, and will soon be investigated. We hear of cases in which agricultural equipment and building materials are assigned in defiance of regulations and telephones are installed in defiance of the waiting list. We are disgusted by the fact that connections were used by some people to obtain several dozen cars from the Gdansk Polmozbyt agency at the prices that existed before the September price hike. What can we say about the verified cases of injustice when scholarship funds are granted to students? And what about other examples of dishonesty such as swindles in obtaining retirement pensions, doctor's certificates, fictional divorces, and making the state support old people whose children are well off and look after the children of broken marriages?

Of course, these cases are not frequent enough to justify any generalization, but they are there and constitute a serious signal. Our task is to nip the evil in the bud and to prevent it from spreading. That is why we must tighten our struggle against demoralization and attempts to obtain illegal advantages and privileges. We must not tolerate mutual favoritism, cliques, and groups that act with cunning and often sidestep the laws or even defy them impudently. They are some of our most dangerous adversaries along our road to renewal. They are a typical "underground of lawlessness."

I told you once about the people who joined us by occupying the second car in our train.

Let me tell you about a third wagon, which various artful dodgers are trying to board and who want to turn our normalization -- that we have achieved with such great efforts -- into a pretext for idleness, waste, lesser and major abuses, clique-mongering, and corruption.

We will make consistent efforts to empty that wagon, to empty it drastically if necessary. Our party needs to be even more militant and combative in this regard and to provide inspiration for the future activities of the worker-peasant inspections. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth aktivs, social organizations and, above all, all the honest, dedicated, and respected administrative, cooperative, and economic cadres can also develop determined activities in this field.

The struggle for the party -- "The same party, but not quite the same" -- and for the state is becoming increasingly more effective, but is still difficult. This is added incentive for us to ensure that this plenum "does not peter out" and disappear in the sand. We will always return to it; we will return to it in our party, which is becoming increasingly closer to Leninist ideals and its program in its daily activities, and will return to it in the state, which is becoming increasingly stronger and more efficient; and in democracy, which is functioning in more and more areas with increasing effectiveness.

Comrades, for the first time in our history the socialist Polish state, People's Poland, is fulfilling the objective classbound conditions for the domestic development and external security of our people. We should note that the development and intensification of socialist democracy have never been easy any where. In our country this task is additionally complicated by what we have inherited from a distant and not so distant past.

In the past 190 years -- in an era during which modern national states and the mechanism of modern social life were established -- we were able to experience as few as 8 years of bourgeois parliamentary democracy. This experience was not fortunate and not encouraging. Our experience of the interwar governments was even worse insofar as training in people's rule is concerned. Next year, 50 years will have passed since the day when the April Constitution was imposed on our people. In this connection, we should make greater efforts to analyze the antidemocratic nature of that Constituation and to recall the way in which it was introduced.

Almost all the forms of the political systems, perhaps with the exception of feudal absolutism, have been tried in the history of our people. There were periods of the oligarchy of magnates, of the democracy of the gentry, of the few years of multiparty bourgeois democracy, and of the authoritarian-dictatorial government of the "Sanacja" group. Poles are still alive who remember what Pilsudski said after the 1926 May coup: "This is the last attempt to find out whether it is possible to govern this country without a whip." Of course, his government was government by the whip, a fact that many newly established liberals prefer to pass over in silence.

All in all, however, we have almost never had a strong central government and in the 20th century we have not enjoyed a period long enough for us to acquire democratic habits.

All this constitutes a genuine and historically conditioned source of many problems we are facing today. Comrade Topolski wrote about this not so long ago and made a speech on this subject here yesterday. Almost every Pole regards himself as a "sincere democrat" and, as a rule, understands democracy as a list of rights and privileges, but never as a list of duties. That which in many socialist countries people regard as obvious in the area of normal discipline continues to be rejected in our country. We have many people willing to discuss democracy, but not so many willing to observe the rigors of democracy.

Let us admit self-critically that we have not been able to create the necessary basic habits and mechanisms that promote order and discipline and facilitate a normal solution of the contradictions and problems arising in the course of social development -- habits that one acquires at home and at school and that are as obvious for one as the multiplication table is. Many negative features of our life stem from the inability to use those instruments of democracy that are already available for us.

We must break this vicious circle, and we should be helped in this task by the achievements of this plenum. To learn how to obey, teach obedience. To respect and strengthen the rich traditions of patriotic dedication, and to combat the sad heritage of selfish and parochial thinking and acting are some of the most important tasks of our party.

In the past few years our state has weakened. The deformations of the pre-August period were reinforced by the destructive effects of anarchy and almost suicidal hostility toward all forms of state activity -- even toward its most elementary activities to provide order and protection. The counterrevolution went wild in condemning the achievements of the system serving the working people. We cut short that process, which threatened the foundations of our state existence, by virtue of our sovereign decision and with our own forces. However, our enterprise would not have been successful but for the fact that the basic section of our working people identified itself with the people's state and supported its overriding national value. This is our great common capital for today and tomorrow.

Comrades, socialist democracy does not by itself constitute a guarantee of economic wisdom and socioeconomic prudence. However, it is much more conducive to economic wisdom and socioeconomic prudence than any other technique of government.

Without broad public participation the state government is on its own, and we should bear in mind that loneliness produces doubts and makes people uncertain of their motives and of the correctness of the measures they take. But the worst thing is that loneliness increases the probability of error. In present-day Poland it is impossible to govern without democracy and without taking public opinion into account. It is impossible to govern if one has to rely only on one's strength and one's intuition of what is correct and what the country needs.

It goes without saying that one must get used to democratic procedures. It is true that at one time it was easier to make decisions, but the result was that we found ourselves in a dramatically difficult situation. That is why we should observe the principle that says: the more difficult it is for us to govern, the better it is for our goals; the easier it is for us to govern, the worse it is for our cause.

The 40 years of socialist construction have taught us many lessons, one of which is very important: Efforts to improve functioning of the state are the best and most effective method of strengthening the socialist state. What we must prevent, however, is a return of a wrongly conceived model of the state in which everything was governed by command from above and in which people were deprived of responsibility. This model lulled the people's energy and initiative and whetted their expectations in excess of what was possible.

The broadly developed processes of democratization and decentralization help implement the lessons we have learned from that kind of experience and enable us to create credible and effective centralism, because it is democratic centralism and one based on the public participation and militancy of the people, on the process of extending civic rights, and on the disciplined implementation of civic duties.

In a word, what we need is more democracy and discipline. We need democracy in collective resolution and thought and we need discipline in consistent implementation of the decisions we make. We need conscious discipline, one that stems from a sense of one's rights, from active participation, and from corresponsibility for decisions.

Lenin wrote: "Commands from the top will never create socialism. An official and bureaucratic approach is alien to the spirit of socialism. Vital and creative socialism is the achievement of the masses themselves."

People's rule is an especially democratic procedure that makes it possible to reach correct decisions. It is also a disciplined and consistent implementation of decisions, an expression of group, local, and community interests, and the effort to reconcile these interests with the interests of the nation and the state.

Let us apply these principles in our life and practice and ask ourselves to what extent the presently much greater powers of various bodies are being implemented. The unfortunate thing is that these powers are being implemented with much less energy than the energy recently used in appeals for decentralization and independence.

This is the case with enterprises: They are independent and have their workers councils, trade unions, and party organizations. Who is responsible for the distortions of the letter and spirit of the economic reform? Where do the pressures for unjustifiable wage hikes originate? Where do disproportions between production and administrative workers occur? Who is responsible for the quality of production, economic efficiency, discipline, etc?

As you can see, the most important task now is to make most energetic efforts to overcome the disproportion between the present extent of powers and the extent to which they are being utilized in practice.

The state views democracy one way and individuals view it another. From the state's view the implementation of democracy depends on society -- on its work, discipline, and political culture. It happens that this approach causes us to be impatient: so many documents and new solutions, but the results are almost nil. The state's view is a central view, but, on the other hand, the view of many individual citizens is that everything is in the hands of the politicians who run the country. Let me cite from one of the letters I have received: "The party states that it will be unable to liquidate profiteering without society's help." (...) "What the bloody hell is the party for if it does not protect the worker?"

The party finds it particularly painful that many workers believe the party has no influence on what is happening inside their factories. Is this only a way of thinking, a subjective feeling, or actual fact? In view of the possibilities posed by the economic reform and the powers of self-management bodies, this question must be carefully examined. Sociologists, psychologists, and political scientists should also be invited to participate in this examination. In addition, this problem needs to be examined at a national party conference of the social sciences.

Making people at all levels take advantage of their powers and honestly discharge their duties is the essence of the present tasks involved in strengthening the state and enhancing democracy and discipline. But this is also one of the most difficult battle fronts. In order to win this battle, the party and its members and organizations must stand in the front rank when it is necessary to oppose the main current.

The party's position and real prestige is gained and strengthened primarily thorough deeds, both the great, strategic deeds, of which the party is the organizer and initiator, and the lesser deeds, which the man in the street sees every day and which gives him support and helps him live.

It is sensitivity toward human affairs and principle-mindedness in combating everything contrary to the noble idea of socialism that are the constant duty of our party and of everyone who has consciously taken a position in its ranks.

Evil cannot spread with impunity where party people are diligently performing their duties.

A female commentator from Polish radio and television wrote to me a few days ago as follows: "I have been referring thousands of people's problems, as well as matters concerning urban planning, the communal services, and the social services to various PZPR voivodship committees over the past year. I have noticed that the committees almost always make an effort first of all to explain the problem or help people...the problems frequently involve human fortunes...earlier on I would not have dared send a voivodship committee secretary a letter dealing with an apparently trivial matter, but now I know that a secretary is the right recipient."

Facts like these please one and show that there are changes for the better. They show, and the Politburo theses and plenum report discuss this, that reaction toward letters and complaints plus intervention are becoming strong points in the party's work. Nevertheless, as Comrade Miniur has rightly said, much remains to be done. Following such letters and complaints, the Central Committee Letters and Inspection Office and other Central Committee departments, acting jointly with the Central Auditing Commission and Central Party Control Commission and with the participation of employees from the Supreme Chamber of Control and the Office of the Council of Ministers, have carried out numerous controls recently. These controls revealed that most of the original complaints were justified and undertook action to remedy them. Nevertheless, the controls also determined that comments addressed to the Central Committee and referred to field bodies for investigation are not always examined carefully enough. I wish to assure you that the party leadership will improve the situation.

Leadership always involves an ability to make the right choice, especially during the present difficult conditions. One has to choose between needs and the possibilities of satisfying them, between "today" and "tomorrow," and between what is desired and what is feasible.

One cannot obtain the opinion of large social groups on every issue and topic, but neither can one make any correct decision without knowing the views of basic groups of the workers class, peasants, and intelligentsia. The consultations following the 16th plenum served this purpose. In accordance with the demands voiced from this podium, the very informative results of these consultations will be published next month.

Consultations do not only mean obtaining opinions, but also discussion, social education, and the shaping of citizens' views and attitudes. We must see to it that every participant in consultations understands that even when a decision does not meet with his approval, he has not wasted his time and has not been ignored. He must realize that even views that are not accepted influence the method of government, and are signals. For example, the same subject of self-management bodies was discussed very differently by Comrades Osuch and Szyszka and by Comrades Bielas and Nastalczyk. This is natural and useful. For only this way, only by looking at a problem from various angles, can one reach objective and correct conclusions.

Nevertheless, the need for efficient action rules out the possibility of "endless referendums" on every issue. Socialist parliamentarism, representative bodies, and the system of collective consultative bodies must not be replaced by general social consultations, but supplemented by them. At the same time, we want the consultations, which are a valuable theoretical and practical feature for our party, not to go the same way as various seasonal "fashions," but to become a permanent part of the PPR political system.

Comrades, the discussion has dealt widely with the question of effective party action under the conditions created by various laws inside enterprises, schools, and other spheres.

Laws should be treated comprehensively and seriously, for even those parts of them that do not stand the test of time possess general principles involving a duty to act according to socialist principles and the constitutional precepts of a socialist state. Unfortunately, attempts to put this into practice are not always successful. Disturbing phenomena occur, especially inside some colleges. Comrades have spoken about this, and the plenum has listened to them attentively.

No law is an aim in itself. Laying down the rights and duties of a given institution or milieu, a law must at the same time guarantee the higher interests of the socialist state. When it fails to do so, it should be suitably amended, also with the help of consultations.

Party people should not have privileges, but neither should they be discriminated against. We will see to it that this is so. Nevertheless, legal decrees alone will not settle anything. Let us never forget the bitter experience of recent times. One can barricade oneself behind the most favorable rules, but such a barricade will collapse when there is the slightest gust of wind.

The party must be the vanguard and its members must be its warriors. We know how difficult it is for our comrades, especially those in various far removed posts. We respect their attitude and appreciate their efforts. We also know that some of our people have still not fully regained their balance and the feeling that our interests are right. But the times has come to regain momentum, and we are gradually doing so. By its nature, the party is revolutionary. It does not win when it is merely holding its own ground, but when it marches forward, transforms reality, and fights. And that is the way I have construed Comrade Zawadzki's speech.

Comrades, our talks have devoted a lot of time to the problem of social justice and socialist order. It is good when people react to everything that discredits the social and moral teachings of socialism. Sensitivity toward human dignity and citizens rights is our system's great achievement.

Our party is the guardian and bearer of these principles. Thanks to the historic ninth congress, today we possess a profoundly transformed and developed legal system. No one is or will be outside this law. The State Tribunal has been created to deal with persons occupying the highest state functions who have breached their constitutional responsibility. The specially appointed Constitutional Responsibility Commission has performed a great work. The results of its research into the distorted functioning of the Council of Ministers before August 1980 have been the subject of Politburo and government talks. These conclusions are not being and must not be forgotten. They are being and will be studied and, in particular, implemented.

Work on the constitutional tribunal bill is drawing to a close. This law will determine if laws conform to the Constitution, and will also establish practical rules for implementing the laws. A great deal of discussion and even emotion has been raised by the subject of penal sanctions and court jurisdiction. The current plenum has also stressed this. We respect and should respect the independence of courts. We appreciate the difficult and responsible work of judges and the social work of barristers. However, society expects the law to encourage more effective combating of those particularly dangerous or widespread crimes.

Public opinion attaches particular importance to severe penal sanctions. A punishment must indeed fit the crime and the degree of social danger involved with it, but no less important in combating crime are:

1. the greatest possible degree of solving crimes, coupled with a feeling that punishment is inevitable: It appears in this context that leaving aside the most serious crimes which inevitably involve imprisonment, it is necessary to apply material and financial sanctions to a greater degree, including confiscation of property and heavy fines. Therefore, the financial effect of committing a crime should be increased considerably. The fact that crime does not pay should be an important factor in the prevention of crime. A similar result should be achieved by applying more broadly "restricted freedom," involving a duty to perform specified services and deeds during time off from work;

2. effective investigations, rapidly imposed sentences, and a broader use of accelerated court proceedings;

3. making criminal proceedings more public, and informing the public of the nature of the crime and the name of its perpetrator;

4. applying the sentence imposed as quickly and consistently as possible;

5. raising the social aspect of the court process, including revealing the work of barristers and broadening the duties of courts;

6. making people who are guilty of a breach of duty concerning supervision face greater legal responsibility.

If the legal rules in force hinder or block the implementation of the above principles, then of course suitable changes are necessary. However, it seems that in this case more can be done with the rules that exist at present, and these can be applied more consistently and energetically.

One cannot speak about social justice in abstract terms. It is closely connected with the formation and implementation of the law. Legal rules, created for and with the participation of working people, are designed to defend the honest majority of society against all those who live at society's expense and feed off it. In this context, the question of illegal profiteering by some people and their huge incomes was again raised at this plenum. We have spoken on this subject more than once. You know the various activities that are being undertaken against this, actions that have been stepped up recently as a result of the creation of the Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline.

The minister of finance's services have also stepped up controls and created more stringent sanctions for those with illegal incomes, tax evaders, and people profiting from market difficulties. But the problem keeps coming back. As was said during the discussion, Poland even has many multimillionaires. The question therefore arises: Can one become a millionaire by legal methods? If so, where are the possibilities both in the private sector and outside it? This is already a criminal aspect, with all its accompanying needs and forms of investigation.

But the doubts do not end here. On the one hand, conspicuous incomes cannot raise questions if they are earned legally and by means of socially useful and officially approved activity, but, on the other, there should be effective thresholds and restrictions to prevent someone from legally becoming -- by flaunting the law -- super-rich in Poland, and if there are no such restrictions, then they should be created. We are working on this topic. I believe we will be able to present the appropriate assessments and conclusions at our party's 18th plenum.

Comrades, exactly 1 year ago, at the 13th Plenum, we examined cadre policy and, adopting an appropriate resolution, established the principle: "It is not whether someone belongs to us that counts, but whether he is the best." The entire party must implement this principle. It is the Central Committee's duty to remind everyone necessary that the withdrawal of a party member's party recommendation may not be ignored by anyone, and that we will not tolerate that in some factories and institutions opinions of factory committees and primary party organizations are not taken into consideration.

As we know, the number of party members in state and economic administrative bodies is very considerable. The following questions therefore arise: Why, in that case, is it so difficult to implement some party resolutions and directives? Why do not all the comrades recommended by us perform the duty of representing their party properly at their workplace? The answer to these questions is straightforward. The fact that we are asking them shows that the full implementation of the 13th plenum resolution still lies ahead of us.

There is still one more important matter in this context. We must win the cadre reviews that will shortly commence, so that the functioning of the administration and economy and the social climate may be improved. The cadre reviews will fulfill their purpose if they accurately assess every person, especially those who have the right and duty to lead others; if they publicize activities that show that there are no and can be no off-the-cuff decisions; if they eliminate the occasional trend of personnel cliques; if they speed up the advancement of ideological, capable, and efficient workers, including as many nonparty employees as possible; and if they encourage promotion, expecially of young people.

We have confirmed today that we are going to implement and improve the coalitionary method of exercising authority according to constitutional principles. This is particularly important in a period of time when elections await us -- a great political campaign in which we should appear on a united front. We are counting on our friends from the ZDL and SD, as well as on activists from progressive Catholic and Christian associations and on the millions of nonparty citizens. These people have shown during the time of greatest trial that they are with us and will be with us in the defense and increase of the values of socialism.

Ties with nonparty people and encouraging them to participate more in public life are of special value. It is the aim of our adversaries to erect an artificial barrier between party and nonparty people. Our aim, which expresses the most profound political and national need, is to constantly widen the platform of talks, mutual understanding, and social joint activity. We do not include anyone in the opposition indiscriminately, and we close the door to no one. Life is confirming this line of conduct to an increasingly greater extent. People who, out of concern for Poland, express views on this or that issue that are different from ours should take advantage of the wide possibilities created by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in order to present their stance, compare honest arguments, and jointly work out the best solutions.

There will be no compromise with anyone who is against the supreme values of socialist Poland. Struggle against those out to weaken our socialist statehood is a requirement posed by class, patriotic, and national honor and responsibility. Against this background particular disapproval is caused by cynical cosmopolitanism and cold indifference toward basic national interests. We have recently seen glaring examples of attitudes like these in a television program about Poles in West Berlin. Those guilty of leading these young and often inexperienced people astray deserve to be morally censured.

Comrades, the PPR is an important element of postwar Eur[illegible]n orde[illegible] this way, its stability and efficient state organism play a constructiv[illegible] on a [illegible]uropean scale. Never before in our history have we managed to connect our country's fortunes so strongly with peace in Europe. It is particularly shameful that a mass attack was launched on Poland during such a dramatically difficult period and that blackmail, subversion, restrictions, and blockade were employed at a time when the march of anarchy was halted, when the right conditions for socialist reforms had been created, and when the stabilization process had started. This was an unwelcome development for imperialism. Imperialism, especially American imperialism, really needs Poland. But it needs a Poland that is weak, confused, and easily penetrable. This is exactly what American politicians have in mind when they ask for a "Poland open to the West."

The attack against the state was repelled. The calculations of imperialism were thwarted. It did not manage to snatch Poland away from the socialist community. The stubborn and even obsessive policy of isolating our country on the international arena has ended in fiasco. More and more Western guests are visiting Warsaw. We welcome them with a feeling that consistency and principle-mindedness in politics are always valued. Our readiness for mutually advantageous agreements and cooperation coincides with an increasing awareness in Europe that peace must be rescued from the effects of the adventurist policy of the United States.

It must be firmly stressed again that it would have been difficult for Poland to survive the concentrated attack perfidiously coordinated by Washington without the support of our allies. Our alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states and our membership in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA have stood the test of time. This is shown by our ideological and political identity and the nature of our common class, state, and national interests. But one more thing must be added to this. We have convinced ourselves once again in recent years that the USSR is a responsible, solid, and stable partner. Its entire foreign policy proves this. Its attitude toward Poland has clearly shown this as well.

Strengthening and enhancing the values of socialist internationalism are greatly important tasks for our country today and tomorrow. Unity is the joint weapon of the fraternal socialist peoples and states.

One cannot talk about our people's state and forget about next year's anniversaries: the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of the restoration to Poland of the western and northern territories. Husbanding these territories, an excellently organized effort, was the crowing achievement of a centuries-old struggle for their possession and has become evidence of our nation's cohesion. Here I wish to recall with deep respect one of the most resilient warriors of Poland, who did not die in the Nazi atrocities but died a few days ago, Professor Czeslaw Polichowski.

Comrades, in the light of Marxism-Leninism, a unity of program, policy, and practice is a key condition for effectively transforming reality and enhancing socialism in the life and minds of the people. Our plenum has taken place in the spirit of this unity. It is also with this thought in mind that we will consistently implement the resolutions adopted today in a climate of a deep feeling of responsibility. Despite all the obstacles, today we can boldly say that we can afford to speed up the implementation of ideas and instructions of the ninth congress, a program for our nation's future.

Today's plenum was preceded by great preparations. We were equipped with very rich starting materials. These will have to be studied throughout the party, especially by the aktivs in representative bodies, the administration, and social organizations. They should be translated into concrete requirements, tasks, and initiatives.

As far as assessments of a theoretical nature about the current phase of socialist transformations and our state's class and national functions are concerned, we expect from the party's theoretical and scientific base the rapid working out of suitable analyses and reports on the basis of the results of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. We ask in particular that these problems be dealt with at the coming national conference of the social sciences.

We are leaving this hall with the conviction that we have not departed from the line of socialist renewal that was unequivocally confirmed by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. It is our desire to consistently implement this line and overcome all weaknesses, including those within us. We are leaving with the feeling that we have gained tangible progress in all spheres, but also with the realistic knowledge that it is still difficult and will continue to be so. The adversary is taking advantage of this. He is trying to manipulate moods, turning excitement into apathy and apathy into excitment. We must not succumb to these moods. We say this to the workers class, working people, and society: There will be no miracle, only long, hard work leading slowly but surely forward. Forward all the time. We have already set our first reserves in motion. Now we must reach for the next, deeper, and more complex reserves. In this sense I repeat yet again: The most difficult work is behind us. But I say at the same time: The best is also ahead of us.

SRV COOPERATION MEETING ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

OW271806 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 27 -- The Poland-Vietnam Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its ninth session in Warsaw from Oct 23-26.

It was attended by Janusz Obodowski, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Polish section of the committee; and Tran Phuong, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the committee, and other members of the Polish and Vietnamese delegations.

A commercial protocol for 1985 was signed between Vietnam and Poland. Under this protocol, goods exchange between the two countries in 1985 will increase by 19 per cent over 1984, and Poland will supply Vietnam with machines, equipment and spare parts.

The two sides adopted resolutions on cooperation in planting and processing a number of industrial crops in Vietnam and discussed measures to expand the exchange of consumer goods.

On Oct 24-25, the Vietnamese delegation visited several economic establishments in Gdansk and Kracow.

SPANISH CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD270141 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of the Spanish Communist Party, led by the general secretary, Ignacio Gallego, has ended its visit to Poland. Members of the delegation talked with Tadeusz Porebski, Jan Glowczyk, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak. Both parties agree in their evaluation of the threat to the international situation resulting from the aggressive, confrontationist policies of the United States. The Spanish Communist Party delegation also paid a visit to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council and the Federation of Metalworkers Trade Unions.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SUPPLIES, CEMA

AU052015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/11/1984 -- On November 5 RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu chaired over a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

During the meeting the participants looked into the programme for self-management and self-supply in view of providing the proper supply of farmfoods and industrial consumer goods to the population over the October first, 1984-September 30, 1985 period. The programme was stressed to stipulate the measures needed for properly supplying the population with farmfood and industrial products.

In working out the programme planners also took into consideration the rise in the people's incomes consequent to the conclusion of the action of enhancing the remuneration of the working personnel and the pensions, according to the targets set by the 12th Congress of the RCP and the RCP National Conference in point of improving the standard of living of the whole people.

Participants considered that the levels of sales included in the programme were in agreement with the indices approved in the state plan, the stipulations in the programme for self-management and self-supply by territorial units over the 1983-1985 period, and with the stipulations in the programme for rationally feeding the population, and that rises are provided as compared to the October first, 1983-September 30, 1984 period. Both the rise in the volume of sales of all groups of products and the diversification of the range and the improvement of their quality mirrors the constant preoccupation manifest by the RCP and Romanian state leadership with continuously improving the welfare of the whole nation.

In view of implementing the established measures the Executive Political Committee asked that all attention be paid to a careful husbanding of the amounts of farmfoods meant for the population, to strictly observing the maximal price tags as written down in the price lists, to fighting all tendencies of waste and profiteering. The committee also asked for further measures to be taken in view of developing and diversifying the production of industrial consumer goods, by capitalizing better the existing stockpiles of raw materials, particularly in the textile and ready-mades industries. Endorsing the stipulations of the programme, the Executive Political Committee decided it shall be submitted for debate during the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed the progress of the preparations for the 13th Congress of the RCP and considered it to be good. It noted that the report and election meetings of the basic organizations, the communal, town and municipal conferences proceeded in an atmosphere of strong unity and revolutionary commitment and occasioned an ample analysis of the activity carried out and reasserted the firm commitment of the Communists and of all the working people to devote to the 13th congress ever more important achievements in all the fields of activity, as well of the whole party and people to do everything for an exemplary fulfillment of the resolutions and orientations to be endorsed by the congress. The fact was established that the conferences of the county party organizations and that of the Bucharest municipality shall proceed this week and the fact was indicated that they shall focus debates on the documents to be endorsed by the congress, on measures to unite forces and widely mobilize the Communists, all the working people in view of a best implementation of their stipulations, which will provide Romania's unflinching progress on the path of socialism and communism and the general improvement of the standard of living and civilization of the Romanian people.

During the November 5 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, held under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, a report was read on the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation that participated in the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in Havana, over October 29-31, 1984. The Executive Political Committee noted that in agreement with the mandate entrusted on it, the Romanian delegation worked to improve the CMEA activity, to enhance the role played by that body for the development of each member country and for an intensification of the economic collaboration between them setting out from the principles of fully equal rights, and equitable, mutually advantageous international collaboration.

Reasserting the stance of the RCP and the Romanian state the Executive Political Committee showed that in the spirit of the understandings on economic issues, recently agreed upon at summit level in Moscow, the Socialist Romania was resolved to make further its full contribution to the development and improvement of the CMEA activity, to taking to a higher plane the collaboration and cooperation within the organization so that it may provide a strengthening of the economic power of each member country while opening new prospects of acceleration to their economic and social progress, of enhancement of their peoples' welfare and standard of civilization, and resulting in an enhancement of the might and prestige of socialism throughout the world. In this respect Romania will participate actively in the complex, long-term actions agreed upon during the CMEA session for a development of the collaboration in providing the needs of energy, fuel and raw material of the CMEA member countries, deepening the specialization and cooperation in production -- particularly in the peak industrial branches -- the collaboration in science and technology, the amplification of the exchange of goods, and of finding with joint forces solutions to problems of special importance for the economic and social progress of each member country.

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP approved the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation at the recent Havana meeting of the CMEA and assigned the government, the ministries and the other cnetral bodies the task to take all the measures needed and to work most firmlyfor the implementation of the established understandings, to strengthen and improve continuously the collaboration and cooperation within the CMEA, to the benefit of the economic and social development of each member country, of successfully building the new system and of strengthening the forces of socialism and peace throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES VISIT TO BUCHAREST PLANTS

AU021844 Bucharest Domestic Serivce in Romanian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] As already reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today continued his working dialogue begun yesterday in industrial and scientific research institutes in Bucharest. He visited the Dacia Textile Enterprise, the Grivita Rosie Chemical Equipment Enterprise, the Garment and Knitwear Enterprise, the Vulcan Enterprise, the Institute for Scientific Research, Technological Engineering and Design, and the Timpuri Noi Enterprise.

Together with the leaders of certain economic ministries, industrial centrals, specialists, workers, the party and state leader examined problems linked with intoducing technological progress, improving product quality, increasing labor productivity, cutting back on raw and other material, fuel, and electrical energy consumption, increasing the efficiency of overall activity, and problems linked with honoring export tasks on schedule.

Measures were worked out so that Bucharest's industry will fulfill its special tasks under favorable conditions so as to make an increasingtly more important contribution to the country's economic progress, to increase national revenue and, on this basis, to improving the standard of living of all our people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed everywhere with the warmest feelings of affection and recognition. The working people in the enterprises he visited once again expressed -- through impressive manifestations -- their boundless love, esteem, and recognition to the party secretary general and president of the republic, who with wisdom and revolution ary courage is leading the nation's destiny along the road of well-being and peace. Like all our people, the representatives of the large workers detachment in Bucharest reasserted their fervent desire that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the supreme position as party secretary general at the coming forum of the Communists -- viewing this as a guarantee for attaining further and great achievements in implementing the party program of building the commprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN OIL, GAS PRODUCTION NOTED

AU031556 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1010 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1984 -- Further successes in boosting oil and gas production are reported by Romanian oil workers on these days that precede the Thirteenth RCP Congress. Since the beginning of the year new deposits have been developed and the recovery index has been raised by workers of the drilling-extraction trust of Arad, in western Romania, who have drilled 16,000 of wells more than in the same period last year.

As far as extraction is concerned, they supplied around 40,000 tons of crude more than planned, with another 11,000 tons contributed by overhauled wells that went back to operations. With 150 new wells starting production, 37,800 tons of crude were drilled in excess of plan provisions. Before the end of the year oilmen in Arad County are expected to supply twice as much oil as in 1980.

Outstanding are also the achievements of the oilmen of Dragasani, Olt County. They drilled 2,800 tons crude and 110 million cu.m. well gas above their (?plan) for this year. Drillmen of Rimicu-Vilcea have made eleven new wells ready for operation and are well ahead of schedule with their work to get another 17 wells commissioned.

BETTER MINING TECHNOLOGY PRODUCING MORE COAL

AU031558 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1016 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1984 -- This year's work of the mining combine of Ploiesti, in southern Romania, shows 112,000 tons-of-coal output above the planned level. Since the Twelth Congress of the RCP, miners in this part of the country have increased their coal production by opening new mines at Baraolt II, Racos, Aninoasa, Boteni, Cervenia and other places the total capacity of which is put at two million tons. They were equipped with high-yield machinery such as supporting and continuous mining machines, belt and blade conveyors, and others. Mechanized mines now supply 46.8 p.c. of the coal output, from 36.5 p.c. in 1980. More coal has also been contributed by small mines.

In preparation for the Thirteen RCP Congress, miners at Lonea, Petrila Livezeni, Paroseni and Uricani in the Jiu Valley coalfields have delivered over 100,000 tons of pitcoal more than planned. Besides, new horizons were opened at those colleries to help meet their growing tasks for the next year.

At Teliuc, Ghelari, Zlasti, Craciuneasa and other mines of the mining enterprise of Hunedoara in central Romania, 60,000 tons of iron ore, 57,000 tons of dolomite for use in the metal industry, 1,600 tons of talcum and other useful minerals were supplied from January through 1 October. This was achieved with less timber, refractory brick and electricity requirements, which speaks about the growing efficiency of coal extraction and improvement of mining technologies.

RCP MESSAGE TO SYRIAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU022134 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 29 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria:

On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Syria [CPS], we want to extend, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations to you and to all Communists and working people in Syria.

The Romanian Communists and the working people in the SR of Romania are following with great friendship the activity carried out by the CPS aimed at defending the basic interest of the working people and at achieving the aspirations for social progress, democracy, and peace of the friendly Syrian people.

We want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity that exist between our parties will continue to strengthen and develop in the spirit of equality, esteem, and mutual respect in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Syrian peoples and the cause of independence, security, peace, and international cooperation.

The dangers created for peace and stability in the world, the tension that has been reached in the international situation, and the intensified arms race more than ever require the uniting of all revolutionary, democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces to halt the trend toward confrontation and war, to achieve disarmament and the resumption of the policy of detente, and to promote the socioeconomic progress of all nations in the world.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of this event, we want to extend wishes for further and important successes in implementing your party programs and in the activity you are carrying out to benefit the prosperity and happiness of the Syrian people.

RCP Central Committee

TWO SUPERPOWERS 'VIRTUALLY STARTED DIALOGUE'

LD051921 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] The meeting between the two superpowers' prominent politicians in New Delhi recently attracted the attention of the international public, which, admittedly, has no knowledge of what Soviet Premier Tikhonov and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz talked about. The fact remains, however, that Shultz described his meeting with the Soviet premier as a very good one. What conclusions can be drawn from this assessment? Here is Milika Sundic to talk to us about it.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz described his meeting with Soviet Premier Tikhonov as a very good one. On the basis of such an assessment, it could be concluded that the Soviet press accusations about CIA complicity in the assassination of Indira Gandhi had no considerable impact on the Tikhonov-Shultz dialogue and that both sides are more interested in those issues of Soviet-U.S. relations raised by Reagan and Gromyko at their meeting in the White House at the end of September. Shultz did, in fact, use the occasion to express the U.S. Administration's disapproval of the Soviet accusations, but, as he himself reported, it was explained to him that the United States had misinterpreted and misunderstood the Soviet press.

As soon as it was learned that Nikolay Tikhonov was to head the Soviet delegation to Indira Gandhi's funeral, the United States showed interest in a meeting between George Shultz and him. All indications are that the Soviet side was equally interested in dialogue for two reasons: first, to check whether the United States had retained the stand that Reagan had taken during his meeting with Gromyko, and, second, immediately on the eve of the presidential elections in the United States, to make clear the Soviet position in possible new Soviet-U.S. contacts with the Reagan administration. The Soviet Union expects Reagan to win at tomorrow's elections and is probably even now drawing up plans for future moves in Washington-Moscow relations. All analyses, however, force one to conclude that the Soviet Union will not rush forward with any new initiatives, as it thinks that talks should first be held on those proposed during the last 4 years, but that it will, at the same time, carefully follow Washington's behavior following the presidential elections.

It is true that Moscow does not expect that, regardless of the outcome of tomorrow's elections, the United States will alter anything in its nuclear policy, especially regarding the deployment of the medium-range missiles already underway in Western Europe. Since this is a Soviet condition for the resumption of negotiations on Euromissiles and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, this means, in practice, that even following the U.S. presidential elections no major turning points can be expected in relations between the two superpowers. The Soviet Union is of the opinion that the United States is the one on whom the fate of any dialogue depends, in contrast to the United States, who continues to take the view that the Soviet Union is solely to blame for the disruption of the nuclear missile balance in Europe.

Nevertheless, no matter how contradictory the two superpowers' stand might be, no one would be surprised if a certain change in direction occurred in their relations. Following the Reagan-Gromyko and Tikhonov-Shultz meetings, the two countries have virtually started a dialogue on the key issues in their mutual relations, even though there are no hints on either side that this might become their permanent practice in future. However, as both Moscow and Washington acknowledge that an absence of dialogue could lead them into fresh troubles, it is probably that both sides are thinking about how to avoid this without the moves on one side or the other being seen as weakness.

This uncertainty cannot last long. If Reagan wins, as all the opinion polls published so far predict, his first remarks will probably contain something on relations with the Soviet Union. This "something" might reveal future U.S. moves regarding the Soviet Union and perhaps something else the world does not know about yet. Whatever the case, it will become clear whether the two superpowers have enough strength to come out to meet one another.

TRIAL OF ANTISOCIALISTS BEGINS IN BELGRADE

LD051129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- The six persons charged with the criminal act of conspiring to make anticonstitutional changes in the sociopolitical system and to overthrow the socialist authority were in the dock today in Belgrade District Court before the penal council, presided over by Judge Zoran Stojkovic. The six charged constituted an "organizational nucleus" of a wider group known for its "private gatherings." In the dock are: Vladimir Mijanovic (38), Miodrag Milic (55), Dragomir Olujic (35), Gordan Jovanovic (23), Pavkusko Imsirovic (36), and Milan Nikolic (37), all permanently or occasionally resident in Belgrade.

Of the six charged, three are students who have already finished their courses and have no permanent employment, one is a student, one a political scientist, and one a sociologist. On previous occasions three of them have been charged with criminal acts of hostile propaganda and of conspiring against the people and the state and were given prison sentences of hard labor of varying duration.

At the beginning of the main hearing one of the accused, Miodrag Milic, demanded the disqualification of Zoran Stojkovic, president of the council because, as Milic explained, he was not allowed to make copies of legal documents and thus allegedly was deprived of his legal right to defense. The court will make its decision about this tomorrow when the trial continues.

Apart from the defense council the trial is also being attended by the defendant's families and foreign and Yugoslav journalists.

Charges Specified

LD051627 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, November 5 (TANJUG) -- A trial of six persons charged with conspiring to change Yugoslavia's social system by non-constitutional means and subverting the existing authority opened in a district court here today. The indictment also says defendants were alleging that Yugoslav's liberation struggle (1941-1945) was a "disastrous defeat" and that Josip Broz Tito "was not up to rightly assessing the scope of the anti-Hilter uprising." They also described 1948 - when Stalin's attempt to turn Yugoslavia into a satellite and place it under control was thwarted by Tito and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia - as a "Yugoslav defeat," and alleged that it had brought about a "cultural desolution" in the country.

Greens' Appeal 'Interference'

LD052041 Hamburg DPA in English 1955 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] 5 Nov (DPA) -- Police this evening prevented three members of the Greens Party of the Bundestag, including Petra Kelly and Gert Bastian, the nonparty member of the Bundestag, from meeting in their Belgrade hotel with some of the accused Yugoslav dissidents, their supporters, and press representatives.

The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry reportedly threatened to expel the four German parliamentarians from Yugoslavia for 3 years. The ministry said that their appeal on behalf of six Yugoslav dissidents, whose trial started today, is regarded as an act of gross interference in Yugoslav internal affairs.

RIBICIC RECEIVES GROUP OF SOVIET PARTY OFFICIALS

AU031559 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received a group of Soviet party officials and scientific workers: V. Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science Department; Academician G. Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Lebin, consultant in the CPSU Central Committee and deputy director of the Institute for Management Questions, who are visiting our country as guests of the USSR Embassy in the SFRY. In a friendly talk development and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries were discussed, as well as current international problems. Ribicic informed the guests from the USSR of LCY activity in solving topical questions of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic and political development.

Arbatov Addresses Academy

LD022004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Georgiy Arbatov, the high-ranking Soviet party official, today stated that the situation in the world could be assessed as being one of the most dangerous in the last 20 years. He also stressed that there is still room for moderate optimism with regard to the development of relations between the super-powers in the near future. Arbatov, director of the Institute for the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences and member of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the Belgrade Institute for International Politics and Economy about new trends in East-West relations and the problems pertaining to European security.

The Soviet official said that the Reagan administration will most probably remain in power for the next 4 years and that it will continue to pursue the same policy that, in his opinion, led to the deterioration in relations between the great powers.

Any change in U.S. policy or shift in relations between the two superpowers could occur as a result of both an economic crisis, which, according to Arbatov, could be expected in the United States, and pressure by the U.S. public for negotiations on disarmament to be opened. Changes could also be brought about by a discussion on security in Western Europe and, Arbatov added, naturally, by the policy of the USSR as well.

SOVIET JOURNAL EDITORIAL CRITICALLY REVIEWED

AU022106 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 84 p 3

[Report by permanent correspondent D. Pesic: "Soviet Reflections on the International Communist Movement: Call for Monolithic Unity"]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct -- In its latest October issue (No 15) KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political journal of the CPSU Central Committee, carries an article entitled "Communists and Problems of the Contemporary Period" which is characteristic in many respects.

The article is not signed which means that it is an editorial, and thus it indicates greater political and directive importance and significance.

It can be said that the determination of criteria for the attitude of Communists and the international communist movement toward internationalism and real socialism under contemporary conditions is the main question discussed by the article. In concluding his reflections, the author (or authors) presents some essential theses which, to put it as mildly as possible, invite a more thorough analysis and a more critical appraisal. The article says: "The concept of internationalism is always concrete and always historically conditioned."

The criteria of internationalism and the forms and norms of internationalist attitudes are also historically conditioned. No one is prohibited from saying "new words" in this connection as long as it does not involve the invention of various obstacles on the path of international cooperation of Communists and does not turn into a "ground" for refusing to participate in the joint actions of the fraternal parties...." [quotation marks as published]

About Some "New Words"

What the theses about the historically conditioned internationalism of Communists meant in the past is well known, and it has been overcome. The thesis now presented by KOMMUNIST first raises the fundamental question as to who is competent to evaluate the correctness of the "new words" and it could create the impression that, to tell the truth, everyone is entitled to his views and "innovations" just as long as these views fall within the framework of the concept offered, that is, so long as they "do not represent an obstacle" to its implementation. If this is so, then it is necessary to recall the numerous problems that have arisen in this connection in regard to the attempts to organize and hold international consultative conferences of communist parties.

The repeated call for monolithic unity in the international workers and communist movement can be considered as one of the conspicuous theses of the article cited here. The author cites various previous "rich experiences" of cooperation among Communists and lists them as follows: bilateral and multilateral meetings of communist parties at various levels, regional consultative conferences of communists, large international theoretical conferences that evaluate the work of the editorial council of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA in which "65 fraternal parties are represented," regular communist press meetings....

The author fails to mention the fact that some parties do not participate in these manifestations nor does he cite the reasons, views, and explanations regarding their absence. But instead he emphasizes in a warning tone: "The political results of this mechanism would be greater if it were not for the occurrences here and there of nonacceptance of joint actions. These tendencies are all the more contrary to the spirit of our time because now literally all political currents, ranging from the social democratic to conservative parties, actively coordinate their actions on an international scale...."

And finally there is the most strongly emphasized conclusion, which apparently caused everything that has been said in the article: "The fraternal parties are simply bound to oppose the imperialist strategy of splitting the communist movement by their strategy of monolithic unity. History will not forgive the Communists any other attitude...."

Admixtures of the Obsolete

As can be seen, the thesis is categorically stated and allows no deviations. It remains to be seen whether these reflections imply an introduction to certain actions regarding the convening of future international or regional conferences of communist parties under the slogan of monolithic unity. In any event, it seems to us that there is room for the impression that everything said in the article contains the admixtures of certain old and obsolete views which the postwar development of the international communist and workers movement has significantly corrected.

It is also interesting to consider how the author comes to the cited conclusions which, as we have said, appear in the concluding part of the article "Communists and Problems of the Contemporary Period."

The article is very thorough and long and it is difficult to review it in its entirety in a newspaper report. It mentions among other things the assessments of equality among parties and the acceptance of the possibility of different roads to socialism. All this is there but...the thesis that the real socialism, that is, the type of socialism created in the "socialist community" is in fact the "correct measure" and scope of the development of socialism in general, nevertheless holds pride of place. Therefore, even though this is not explicitly said, it nevertheless turns out on the basis of the aforementioned way of thinking that, reading the article, one can reach the conviction that it is believed that the attitude toward real socialism is to the greatest extent also a test for the attitude of every Communist toward internationalist obligations, something that is in no way any kind of a new idea but that has been fortunately surpassed by experience.

As Though Nothing Else Existed

It is interesting that the author or authors of the article find no place in their article for the achievements of socialism built outside the framework of the "socialist community," outside of what they themselves call "real socialism." It is known precisely what these terms mean and that they in no way cover everything that has been achieved in the development of socialism. This impression is further strengthened by the following statement which is also exclusively defining. Speaking about the efforts of imperialism to aim its heaviest blows against those parts of the revolutionary movement in which the conditions are the most difficult, the article states: "It is impossible to repel these blows by separating oneself from real socialism, by dissociating oneself from it...."

It is not difficult to guess what kind of "universal" solution the author has in mind. As can be seen, the article is written somehow along the right line and in the old ways, reducing everything to the criterion of attitude toward real socialism and internationalism as seen by the author of the unattributed article in KOMMUNIST. Here there is very little room, or nearly no room, for other views, experiences, and results.

SREBRIC ON CEMA POWER PROJECTS, CUBAN RELATIONS

LD051946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is interested in the construction of large power projects within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), such as the Yambur gas pipeline which extends from the Soviet Union's western border across central Europe to the Balkans, Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borisav Srebric stated to TANJUG on return from Havana, where he attended a CEMA session.

In the Cuban capital, Srebric met with Prime Minister Fidel Castro and the ministers of food and heavy industries and public health. In these meetings, the Cuban side showed interest in participation of Yugoslavia's engineering industry in projects for the modernization of Cuba's food and sugar industries, supply of equipment for a future nuclear power plant and construction of an oil terminal, as well as for prospecting for cooper ore deposits and opening of cooper mines in Cuba.

Yugoslavia participates in work of individual CEMA organs under a special agreement based on equality, respect of sovereignty and mutual interests which was signed in 1964. Yugoslavia's trade with nine member countries of the council amounts to 10 billion, and with Cuba to 20 billion dollars a year. Its trade with Cuba has been on a constant rise over the past few years.

FEDERAL BUDGET TO INCREASE AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE

AU031925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Oct -- After hearing a report by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, on the development policy in 1985 at a joint session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly, delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly adopted conclusions which define the dynamics in preparing and adopting the resolution for 1985, as well as all other accompanying documents. It was decided that a discussion on these documents should be held in the republics, provinces, associations of associated labor, and social and political organizations from 5 to 25 November and that all remarks, suggestions, and proposals be submitted to the chamber. A coordination of the development documents and legal acts will be held in the assembly's working bodies from 25 October to 24 November, and they will finally be adopted at a session of the chamber on 27 December.

[The following passage appears boxed and printed in boldface within the body of the report]

As Small a Budget as Possible

The draft budget of the federation for next year has not been submitted to the SFRY Assembly, but Egon Padovan, assistant federal secretary for finance, informed delegates of the Budget Committee that the basic concept of those drafting the budget is that under the conditions of high inflation the budget should be as small as possible, or rather that it should be ensured that inflation is not incorporated into the budget.

According to Padovan, efforts will be made to ensure that all budgetary expenditures will be on the level of the last 3 months of this year, except for welfare for the war disabled and war pensions, the funds for veterans and war disabled should be increased 45 percent, and for pensions of military personnel 30 percent. In addition, funds for the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo should be increased 23 percent. All other items should remain at the current level. Budgetary revenue should also not be increased. This means that the basic tax on turnover and customs duties will not be changed.

TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH INCREASES ARMY'S FIREPOWER

LD051901 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 5 (TANJUG) -- The development of up-to-date technology and research carried out by Yugoslav scientific institutions has considerably upgraded the capability and fire-power of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

Yugoslav-made military hardware and materiel accounts for 65 to 100 percent of the equipment of Yugoslav troops, depending on the service or branch involved.

Ground forces will now exclusively use 7.62 calibre bullets while the 7.9 calibre will be retained only for sniper rifles fitted with optical and infra-red sights. The ground forces have also been equipped with two light anti-armour rocket launchers dubbed "ZOLJA" and "OSA" which have a range of 600 and 250 metres respectively. The service now also has M-77 self-propelled multiple rocket launchers. In 18 seconds, the launchers fire 32 rockets whose warheads are capable of piercing armour.

The new amphibious armoured personnel carrier M-80 is equipped for anti-aircraft, anti-armour and other forms of combat. It is completely protected against nuclear radiation and chemical and biological weapons.

Yugoslavia produces under licence the T-72 tank with a 125mm gun, the largest calibre for this type of weapon in the world. The tank features a special sandwich armour with an anti-neutron layer.

The Navy has been equipped by domestic shipyards with new rocket gunboats, new river warships and miscellaneous supply and transport vessels.

The "Galeb 4" fighter plane, which received top marks at the international air exhibition in Bourges, France, the new "Super-Galeb" and the two-engine fighter bomber "Orao" -- one of the world's best jet aircrafts -- have been included in the Air Force. The light helicopter "Gazela," manufactured under licence in Yugoslavia, is equipped with original anti-armour weapons designed and made in this country.

The artillery and other branches of the Yugoslav Armed Forces are equipped with laser distance measuring devices heightening precision to the utmost.

These novelties in armament and equipment were presented to members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia during their recent visit to the permanent arms exhibition at Nikinci near Belgrade. The majority of new weapons and equipment were demonstrated to high-ranking domestic and foreign military figures during the Jedinstvo '83 military exercise held in Yugoslavia's Repubic of Macedonia last year.

THIRD LAND SATELLITE STATION PLANNED FOR 1986

AU031916 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 84 p 4

[Excerpt] A third land satellite station, dubbed Yugoslavia III, which will make possible rapid and good quality communications with European countries, particularly with the so-called peripheral countries of the old continent, should be completed in Ivanjica by the end of 1986. Work has been accelerated to prepare an international tender so as to ensure the equipment for the Yugoslavia III satellite station, Vucic Cagorovic, president of the Managing Board of the Yugoslav Community of the Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone [PTT] Communications, said in a talk with TANJUG journalist Dragovan Lazarevic. Members of the board also participated in the talk. Since requests for transit services are increasing particularly between the Middle Eastern countries and Western Europe, one of the most important tasks is to prepare our PTT system thoroughly as soon as possible for this important and profitable task. Efforts will be made to modernize in the shortest possible time the route between Nis and the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border which is a bottleneck. Other sections of the network are already prepared for increased transit traffic. However, some of these sections should have modern equipment installed. These investments could be paid off within only 3 years.

Next Year, "Ju-Pak"

Another great undertaking will be completed at the end of 1986. The main PTT cable will be laid through the central part of the country, which will be exceptionally important for the further development of the PTT communications, particularly for the most modern communications system, which the economy is impatiently awaiting.

Already next year, the first stage of construction of the Yugoslav data transmission network, called "Ju-Pak" should be completed. Big data users that have computers will welcome this system because it will be more effective and cheaper than renting a channel.

POPOVIC SPEAKS ON PARTY DEBATE, NATIONALISM

AU311632 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Subotica, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- "The party debate has been growing into a national dialogue and therefore is worth the initiatives according to which one should continue the current ideopolitical debate even after the conclusions are adopted and in that way approach the 13th LCY Congress," Dusan Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, said at the "Days of Vojvodina Journalism," which opened in Subotica today.

The warning has been given that journalism is the most destructive device one can plant at the foundations of Yugoslavia. One submits to harsh criticism the activity of the reactionary part of the leading clergy of the Roman Catholic and Serbian Orthodox Churches, especially the tendency to present and impose themselves as leading political forces of the Serbian and Croatian nations, and to do so on those ideological bases that once before led to a fratricidal war and a catastrophe in national relations under the auspices of fascist occupiers and their Ustasha and Chetnik servants. The activity of other clericonationalists and churches in which individuals act as levers of hostile interference from abroad has also been criticized. It is emphasized that due to opportunism and practicism, the LC got placed on the ideological defensive, that there occurs confusion, faintheartedness, liberalist reconciliation with oppositional statements, and ideological coexistence with alien ideologies in one's own ranks. In the deluge of everyday propaganda and, unfortunately, writings and books in the service of the restoration of bourgeois conservative thought, nationalism, and spiritual counterrevolution -- all this followed by permanently advocating and incessantly invoking tolerance toward anticommuhist attacks -- it is necessary that the LC gives a strong and extensive impetus to the ideological offensive.

Concluding his speech, Dusan Popovic said that one can see that the practice of including the party rank and file in the adoption of such important documents and decisions shows itself to be justified not only because it allows the voice of the membership of basic organizations to be heard, but also because it is a method of widely accepting proferred stands and creatively changing practice in the social grassroots and in the LCY leadership.

CURRENT DEBATE ON POLITICAL SYSTEM VIEWED

AU011634 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Oct 84 p 1

[Jovan Radovanovic commentary: "Truth Without Residue"]

[Excerpts] "At the present moment, the political system is one of the central issues, not only for the Yugoslav leadership, not only for forums, and not only for those who are sitting here and who should organize a debate.

"It is also in the consciousness of our working people, peoples, and nationalities, who are concerned about whether we will endure, whether we will be able to develop this system of ours, whether we will open new prospects in humanization, democratization in all fields -- from ideological and economic fields to human rights -- whether we will be able to develop the system that would be more efficacious in the respect of responsibility than the existing systems, Eastern and Western ones...."

These were the words of Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pronounced at the latest session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. Along with most of the members of this forum he strongly advocated that public debate on the political system be open, democratic, that there should be "as little as possible labeling in advance, that one should not go for people but arguments and the confrontation of arguments."

Let us just recall the beginning of the debate on the political system. It was mostly held behind closed doors, so that only an echo of diametrically opposite stands reached the public. Instead of coming before the public and the media with their argumentation, the participants in closed discussions only scowlingly rejected the division into "constitutionalists" and "reformers." Let us hope that this relation of mutual underestimation and disdain will be overcome and that communication with the public will more correspond to the demand that the selfsame public make its critical, scientific, expert, and creative contribution to the debate.

Why? One really need not "tread" along with the thesis that nothing of what has been done in this country since the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor is worth mentioning, and therefore all results of that period should be simply annulled. Also it is completely inappropriate not to admit that in these past 10 years, as Ribicic noted at the said SAWPY Presidium session, there have been experimentations, wanderings, searchings, mistakes, and that the world has progressed. Something paradoxical happened: The world started in our direction. A great part of the progressive forces, with much hope and expectation, turned to the "Yugoslav model" of democratic socialism, towards self-management, but we then started returning to some old solutions!

The step forward which, willingly or not, we have to make, really requires great courage. We have to confront some of our own fallacies and incompletenesses; we have to identify what used to be valuable compromising solutions for the times in which they were made and but which hamper us today. The necessary compromises deliberately made by both Kardelj and Tito, Ribicic says, we proclaimed to be eternal truths, instead of more courageously turning to modern solutions in the development of the political system.

Another decisive step which will inevitably have to be made, when one starts discussing the essence of the problem, is the affirmation or negation of the widely spread opinion that the "pendulum now has swung to the other side," as Nijaz Dizdarevic put it at the 14th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Truly, is what is involved at this moment a danger of unitarianism or of bureaucratic polycentralism?

Should we, as a movement, allow things to be explained to us, as happened a few days ago when the West German DIE WELT explained to us that the only solution that would lead to the way out of the crisis is for the Yugoslavs to be more united?

Let Milan Daljevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, reply in our stead: "In the debate on the political system we have to be tolerant, more ready for critical dialogue, and open to discuss and accept all right arguments. We have to beware of labeling people easily, but we must also be resolute in rejecting any attempt at calling into question the very foundations of our system and its basic values. Specially dangerous, however, is the tendency to declare as unitarianism every insistence on strengthening unity, inner cohesion, and the strength of Yugoslavia on the bases of self-management and equality."

MARKOVIC ON MEDIA INTERPRETATION OF LCY PLENUM

AU042129 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 4 Nov 84

[From the "Sunday at 10" program; interview given by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Belgrade radio journalist Cedomir Vuckovic; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Vuckovic] With your outstanding speech at the latest, the 14th, session of the LCY Central Committee, you touched off a dialogue, not to say polemics. It seems that afterwards you slightly rebuked journalists for considering this an extraordinary move a trick, [caka], as you put it. You said, more or less, the following: If this is being received like that, like a trick, then one could close down the Central Committee. This has been interpreted in different ways. Therefore, please explain more closely what you were thinking when you made these remarks and please tell us something about that occasion.

[Markovic] This belongs to what I talked about before. As a result of discussion, as a result of debate, the Central Committee unanimously adopted stands, adopted conclusions, adopted the introductory speech....

[Vuckovic] Which dealt with the economic situation and [word indistinct]

[Markovic] Yes. And it was concluded that concerning the questions about which there is still no accord...

[Vuckovic interrupting] ...and which pertain to the stabilization program...

[Markovic continuing] ...to the stabilization program, and to other questions, that through debate one must realize unity and reach accord. This was the main thing at the session of the Central Committee. This was the essence of the session. According to the interpretation of the session, it seemed that the dialogue was the main thing, not the conclusions, and not the unanimously adopted stands. That is the problem. And not only in some of our media, but in foreign media as well, a legal dialogue, a struggle of opinions, was received and interpreted as jeopardizing unity. It is in this sense that I said the following: If the media will interpret every differing of opinions, every public dialogue, as an expression of disunity, then we will be force to say: Well, all right, then we will close the doors...

[Vuckovic] To agree and...

[Markovic continuing] ...and then come out unanimous. One time it is said, critically, that only monologues are being held during the Central Committee session, because we tended to coordinate everything during the previous procedure and not to come out without anything. The next time it is said: See, there is no unity.

[Vuckovic] (?Why?) Are there polemics, or what?

[Markovic] Yes, that is what I meant. What is always most important is that which we agree upon unanimously, not the way we arrived at a unanimous position.

[Vuckovic] That is only a way.

[Markovic] Yes, that is only a way, and, in my opinion, a democratic and the only possible way.

KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES MEMBERSHIP, ECONOMY

LD032208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today at a session chaired by Svetislav Dolasevic, the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee Presidium discussed the problems of losses in the economy in 1983 and preceding years which have not been made good; the state of the social and class, national, sex, and age structure of the Kosovo LC; theses on some issues in connection with assessing the topical ideopolitical situation in society; preelectoral and electoral activity in the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation; and some issues of this year's work program.

The presidium is reported to have noted that in the past few years losses in Kosovo's economy have been registering a constant increase. The reason for this lies in the accumulated difficulties in economic activity and in the many weaknesses emerging in business activity but which are often justified with objective difficulties.

In discussing the social and class, national, and age structure of the Kosovo LC in the first half of the year, the provincial committee presidium noted that some positive tendencies have continued. In that period some 2,076 new members were admitted, thus bringing the total membership of the Kosovo LC to 98,990 grouped in 3,433 basic organizations. It was pointed out that the increase in the percentage of LC members from the ranks of workers who are direct producers or individual farmers continued. Tendencies toward improving the national structure of new members, of increasing the percentage of those under 27 years of age and of women are positive. Of all the categories, most of the new members come from the ranks of students and pupils. In ideopolitical differentiation, 172 members were expelled from the LC in the first 6 months of the year. Other ideopolitical measures have also been pronounced.

In discussing the theses on issues in connection with assessing the topical ideopolitical situation in society, which will be the subject of debate at one of the forthcoming sessions of the LCY Central Committee, the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee Presidium concluded that it is necessary for all municipal LC committees to analyze and assess the state, relations, and ideological trends in their environments and that the debate on the theses at provincial level be held by relevant [words indistinct] the provincial LC committee, the SAWP provincial conference, the trade unions, the war veterans' federation, and the Socialist Youth Federation.

ARMY LC ORGANIZATION CHIEF RECEIVES DPRK OFFICIAL

LD022157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Lieutenant Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the Yugoslav People's Army LC Committee, received Lieutenant Colonel General Yun Ch'i-ho, candidate member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the DPRK Armed Forced Forces, who is paying an official visit to our country and armed forces at the head of his country's military delegation and at the invitation of the Political Directorate of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Lt Col Gen Yun and members of his delegation from friendly and nonaligned Korea were received today by Lieutenant Colonel General Metodije Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense. During the visit to our country the delegation of the Korean Armed Forces General Political Bureau also visited some units and institutions of our armed forces.

MIKULIC MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT, POLISARIO OFFICIAL

LD0211108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0736 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation to the celebration of the anniversary of the Algerian revolution, met here last night with Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO. They discussed the current international situation and the situation in the PLO. 'Arafat told Miluic about the PLO's efforts at the internal consolidation of its ranks and convening the Palestine National Council. Branko Mikulic stressed that Yugoslavia welcomed efforts in this direction and expressed solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle and support for its right to its own state. Particular attention was paid during the talks to activities in the Nonaligned Movement, particularly in the light of the tragic death of the chairman of the movement, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Both sides stressed that Indira's death represented a major blow to the Indian people and to the Nonaligned Movement.

A meeting has also been held here within the framework of the Yugoslav delegation's activities between Mohammed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, and Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee. Abdelaziz briefed Dolasevic on the fighting in Western Sahara and the situation in the region. Dolasevic stressed that Yugoslavia supports all the peoples who are fighting for freedom and independence, and in that framework also the struggle of the Saharan people to win its right to self-determination.

Mikulic Returns From Algeria

LD021342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation headed by Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, which attended the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution returned home today. At the Sarajevo airport Branko Mikulic and the members of the delegation were welcomed and greeted by Milanko Renovica, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; Mato Andric, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee; Ljubica Lazic, vice president of the republican assembly; Dusko Zgonjanin, member pf the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly Executive Council and repulican secretary for internal affairs; and other personages.